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Mag 27.

MER SCHOOLS.

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rithmetic, Part First—contain By Frederick Emerson, late of Arithmetic, Boylaton School,

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is the best now in use for medium between the very e cheapest in the algebra. Ittee of Boston, this book ittee schools of the city. It

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the United States, on a plan th, and designed to aid the ingement and interesting a-from new aterestype plates, the above work, of General History, with au-rovements. By Rev. Joseph

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Boston Recorder.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1836.

Vo. 24--Vol. XXI--Whole No. 1066. ANNIVERSARIES.

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY. ADDRESS OF REV. DANIEL CROSBY, At the Annual Meeting, May 24, 1836. [Conciuded.

is astonishing, Sir, how suddenly gleams of ton will sometimes return amid the ravings to instance. On one occasion, a patient (in the gow Asylum) petitioned for the use of when another patient, in a paroxysm of gow Asylum) petitioned for the use of when another patient, in a paroxysm of, turned suddenly round, and contemptu-yexclaimed, "You fool! What would we do fire, but to fall into it and burn ourselves, "you know that we are all mad?" Here a transient and partial return of reason, uch moments the deeply interesting disclo-s of religion may arrest attention, and seof religion may arrest attention, and se-for a moment at least, a consistent train of ht. In turning over the reports of some more prominent European Institutions, mention made of cases, where individu-smpletely insane seem able nevertheless une, almost at their pleasure, the reins ason for a short time, so as to be able to with the greatest correctness and ele-. A patient whose case is mentioned in-mort of the Glaszow Asylum, is a remarkne. A patient whose case is mentioned in report of the Glasgow Asylum, is a remark-instance of this description. "He is usu-either furious or easily excited to fury, and inversation his thoughts are always hurand fancifully absurd." And yet this veryent expresses himself as follows, in a letter of the me. "First, then, let me tell you! I never have complained, and I trust in my our that I never shall complain, of God's edure in His dispensation towards me.

fulness have been displayed in such a man-as to make me wonder how I, a man of the i, should have been so upheld, so comforted, so defended from men who have been His d to buffet me." This is the language of ne man, penned in a lucid moment; and isane man, penned in a lucid moment; and will tell me that religious considerations and no salutary influence on his mind? the same manner, also, are the kind affected veloped suddenly, and for a moment, a in immediate connection with brutal rage, he Asylum afready alluded to, a patient, no is always iraseible, and often highly end, approached the physician in the dayin a very menacing attitude, and threatin in a very menacing attitude, and threat-him in the most passionate language." a moment after, witnessing the kindness which the physician prescribed for a fellow ent who had been taken suddenly ill, he pelthe physician by the hand and exclaimed, r, I love you for your kindness to your pa-t." And could not the man who was thus ted by an exhibition of human kindness,

re in His dispensation towards me.

ust Him even in the darkest hour; and gh the blackness, and the darkness, and nunder and the tempest in which I have enveloped, His wisdom, his love and his

noved by the thrilling disclosures of love ne gospel? Whatever fixes the attention ces a momentary enjoyment, must be salu-ry. And it is the uniform testimony of all experience that has been had on this sub-st, that such is the effect of religious influence, en on the worst class of patients, on whom experiment has been tried. The celebra-i Samuel Tuke, whose efforts have done used to give share and efficiency to the vivene the Samel Tuke, whose efforts have done much to give shape and efficiency to the present system of moral, management of the insane, thus alludes to the subject. "Nor must we forget to call to our aid, in endeavoring to promote self-restraint, the mild but powerful influences of our holy religion. To encourage the influence of religious principles over the mind of the insane, is considered of great consequence, as a means of cure. Many patients attend the religious meetings of the Society. A profound silence generally ensues, during which, as well as at the time of reading, it is very gratifying to observe their orderly conduct, and the degree in which those who are much disposed to action, restrain their different propensities."

And just at this point, Sir, I cannot refrain from quoting the very judicious observations of the "Directors of the Dundee Institution."

The impression extensively prevails, that re-

e impression extensively prevails, that re-ous excitement is a frequent cause of in-ity. On this subject, the Dundee Directors,—"The plain case appears to be this. In stitutions prone to mental aberrations, or individuals so framed and circumstanced in individuals so framed and circumstanced that an exciting cause is only wanting to bring the latent tendency into life and action, vivid representations or conceptions respecting the awful concerns of futurity, are perhaps more operative in overturning the understanding, than any other single excitement. But madness, for the most part, is a complicated effect; and it must ever be recollected, that despondent feelings and maniacal horrors on the score of religion, are more frequently the consequences, it is evident, nor will any Christian of the ligion, are more frequently the consequences. ligion, are more frequently the consequences, than the cause, of the condition we deplore; but, for these consequences, what more probable cure, can be suggested, than the comforts and consolations of Christianity, judiciously propounded, and at the same time tenderly and affectionately enforced?" It seems to me that these remarks present the subjects in the that these remarks present the subject in its true light; and so far from giving countenance to the very common supposition that religious excitement is a frequent cause of insanity, they present a well adapted religious influence as a most effitient means of "moral and mental manage-ment." In perfect harmony with this view of his subject, are the results of the experiment which has for a long time been carried on in the ch has for a long time been carried on in the sgow Asylum. For several years, the prac-of preaching has been kept up in that In-ation with very happy results. "Accordthe or preaching has been kept up in that Institution with very happy results. "Accordingly the fact is, that during all the sermons which have hitherto been preached, the most loquacious have remained silent, the restless have become composed, and all have kept their eye steadily fixed on the clergyman, as if anxious to hear and appreciate every word of his discourse."

frequent cause of lunacy; and many of our convalescents, or probationers, whose malady had not any connection with religion, are much disposed to attend to religious duties, and to their carly years from a religious education." In view of these statements, Sir, who would not respond to the following sentiment expressed. a view of these statements, Sir, who would not espond to the following sentiment expressed by a patient in an asylum to the chaplain? We know of no law, whereby the prayers, entreaties, tears, and sorrows even of lunaties, and the throne above." None ed! is the prompt response of every benev-

The experiment of introducing religion into a course of moral treatment, has been tried in two institutions in this country; the McLean Asylum in Charlestown, and the Asylum at Bloomingdale, N. Y. The results, as connect-ed with the McLean Asylum, are thus stated in the Ampedie to the second Appendix to the report of the Physician superintendent of that Institution for the

"She can unlock
The clasping arm, and thaw the numbing spell,"
(Nution.) and bring the maniac, clothed, if not in his right mind, calm, if not animated with the hope of heaven, to the feet of Him who came to bind

up the broken-hearted. AM, TRACT SOCIETY, BOSTON.

ADDRESS OF THE REV. DR. TUCKER, OF TROY, N.Y. At the Annual Meeting, May 25, 1336. Resolved, That the Church greatly needs a more deep and practical sympathy with Jesus Christ, in his great work of saving men, and that personal efforts for the conversion of individuals in connection with the distribution of tracts, is eminently fitted to develope and improve this trait of character.

and improve this trait of character.

This resolution appeals directly to the heart of every Christian; for it breathes the spirit of Christ. Jesus came to seek and to save that which is lost. He went about doing good; and every Christian possesses the spirit of active benevolence; no matter by what name he is called, at what font he was baptized, or in what field he is permitted to labor; imbued with the Spirit of the gospel, he will be active in the service of God.

The first Christians drank deeply into the

It is evident, nor will any Christian of the right stamp doubt it, that the church greatly needs more of this spirit. More is needed for the performance of every duty, to engage in in any good work, but especially to carry forward the objects of this institution. This Society, like the Saviour, is the friend of the poor; it knocks at the door of poverty, and would distribute the bread of life; it visits the dwellings of ignorance, and would diffuse the light of truth.

It is pleasant to contemplate upon this So-It is pleasant to contemplate upon this so-ciety in its remote effect upon civil institutions, to dwell upon its bearings upon the great in terests of society; but the simple object of this resolution is, to call the attent on of this Chris-tian community to one department of benovo-lent action,—that of personal effort to promote, through the circulation of reliet just racks, the salthrough the circulation of religious tracts, the salvation of men.

It is obvious that such effort a are calculated to develope and improve those traits of Christian character referred to in this resolution; viz. deep sympathy with Clarist in his great work of saving sinners. For, in the first place, the effort brings us in contact with actual suf-fering, with real scenes of wretcheduess and immorality. It is not by dwelling upon fic tiand find, among our patients, that religion is a titious scenes or upon reported cases, that we do requent cause of lunacy; and many of our our outlescents, or probationers, whose malady and not any connection with religion malady

new-create them in Christ J esus.

In the second place, such an effort requires a portion of this Spirit to begin with. Those who go out as Tract distributors, are not influenced by the love of praise; a desire of riches. It is a self-sacrificing, a self-denying labor. The love of Christ constrains to it. No worklly feeling is to be gratified. There must be sacrifice of time, the consecration of influence and talent. Now every grace becomes vigorous by exercise; and it is to be expected that they who have zeal, and love, and faith enough to who have zeal, and love, and faith enough to begin this good work, will go forward and increase in all the graces, and bring forth me re of the fruits of the Spirit.

sand Superintendent of that Institution for the year 1385.

I can speak from observation; God in this good Providence has visited the city where I reside (Troy, N. Y.) with a refreshing show er of grace, and in those churches where the good work has prevailed, those Christians who we reside. active and useful in laboring in the

VEREABLE BRETHREN,—Already has the sixth year; a sufficient number, if gathered into one church, to make a large society; or if received into different churches, the accession would give encouragement and impart an impulse, to six or eight existing churches. If the spirit of this resolution were imbibed by Christians in this city, (who, as yet I learn, have not come up fully to the work,) and should a similar blessing attend your labors, ere another anniversary, many would be rejoicing in hope, who are now in the gall of bitterness. Those reached by these means, are reached in no other way. No pastor finds his way to their abode The female distributors, like angels of a custom, and with your usual good will, you are about to offer us on the anniversary of our installation! But how unhappy is the condition of the present age, and how much at invaded the church at the very commencement of our Pontificate not only remain audiminishing the custom, and with your usual good will, you are about to offer us on the anniversary of our installation! But how unhappy is the condition of the present age, and how much at invaded the church at the very commence of sixth year commenced since, by the inscrutable designs of God, we, though any order power to receive been placed in the chair of the blessed Peter—would to God it were in our power to receive would to God it were in our power to receive would to God it were in our power to receive would to God it were in our power to receive would to God it were in our power to receive would to God it were in our power to receive would to God it were in our power to receive would to God it were in our power to receive would to God it were in our power to receive been placed in the chair of the blessed Peter—would to God, we, though unworthy, have been placed in the chair of the blessed Peter—would to God, we, though any our power to receive the place placed in the chair of the blessed Peter—would to God, we, though the sixth year commenced since, by the leading to custom, and with th abode The female distributors, like angels of mercy, in their rounds of charity, find the forgotten, the suffering poor; and while they administer comfort, and direct the friends of humanity to them with temporal supplies, they at the same time bind up the broken heart; and if they do not clothe the prodigal, they remind him of his father's house. This is blessed charity. Whe will not enlist in it?

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

of the Massachusetts Peace Society; and a the resolution, long since taken, of remedying, large edition has been published of an "Address to Females." Nearly all of these publications have been distributed. Valuable works dress to Females." Nearly all of these publications have been distributed. Valuable works from other quarters have also appeared; the Manual of Peace, by Professor T. C. Upham,

tors and seminaries. The American Tract Society have published a tract entitled, "The Duty of Christians with respect to War;" the London Peace Society have presented 3,000 copies of their tracts, nearly all of which are

cieties since the last anniversary, three of gen-tlemen and three of ladies. These last promise to be most efficient helpers. They have been extremely active in the service, and have made a considerable number of ministers life members. About 700 ministers are pledged to preach, at About 700 ministers are preaged to preach, at least once a year, on the subject of Peace. The resolves of ecclesiastical bodies continue to be favorable to the cause. The Synod of Michigan has taken ground against all war. The Peace Societies of London and Geneya

of our Pontificate not only remain undiminished, but increase daily—so much so, that even in the midst of congratulations and yows, we can but ill suppress the grief with which we are overwhelmed.

You well know, to say nothing of other subjects to the contract of the subject of the subject

jects, in what condition were the affairs of the church in the kingdom of Portugal, when on two occasions we complained bitterly to you of the injuries done to the church, and of the outthe injuries done to the church, and of the out-rage committed against her sacred power and her liberty—a deplorable fact, and one totally AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

The eighth annual meeting was held on the 12th ult. S. V. S. Wilder, E.q. in the Chair. The following account of the proceedings is from the N. Y. Observer:

The report alludes to the happy peace which now so generally pervades Christendom, with the exception of the South American governments, and our own Southern frontier; notices the happy termination of our difficulties with France, and commends the magnanimity which induced the King of Great Britain to mediate successfully between us and our old ally.

The operations of the Society have been on a larger scale the past year than ever before. The Rev. G. C. Beckwith has been employed to travel and preach most of the year in behalf

of Bowdoin College, in 8vo, pp. 408. Dymond on War, a pamphlet of 150 pages stereotyped in Philadelphia, of which 3,500 copies have been printed, and distributed chiefly to legislahamentable cause of anxiety springs up else-where; for who can be ignorant of the calami-ties produced in the church of Jesus Christ by the dissensions which so miserably embroil the ociety nave published a tract entitled, "The butty of Christians with respect to War;" the bondon Peace Society have presented 3,000 its picty and its respect for the Holy See? A dispute having arisen there concerning the right of succession, it was our intention, according to the fixed usage of our predecessors, to obto the fixed usage of our predecessors, to observe a course of conduct which should in no manner interfere with the rights of either party. But, as the same time, actuated by a desire for peace, and wishing to watch over the welfare of the faithful in that yast kingdom, in making known our views to those whom it might con-cern, we manifested also our intention of con-ciliating affairs in such a manner that our mu-tual relations should remain on the same foottunue to be favorable to the cause. The Synod of Michigan has taken ground against all war.

The Peace Societies of London and Geneva are active, and the Society of Christian Morals, in France, shows some interest in the subject. The committee appointed, at the last annual meeting, submitted the prize disputations on a Congress of Nations, to the Hon. Chancellor Kent, John Q. Adams, and Daniel Webster, for the premium of one thousand dollars. The first two umpires have made up their opinion, and only wait for the third.

The following resolutions were then passed:

1. Resolved, That the report just made be accepted and published under the direction of the Executive Committee.

2. Resolved, That we regard the manner in which one lare, difficulty. accepted and published under the direction of the Executive Committee.

2. Resolved, That we regard the manner in which our late difficulties with France have been settled, as indicating a change in public been settled, as indicating a change in public secure entirely useless, and in the end might have become humiliating to the Moly See, and settled as proving the practicability of some system by which all disputes between civilized and Christian nations may be adjusted without a resort to the sword; that the King of England deserves the thanks of this nation and the world, for the generous tender of his services as mediator to prevent the effusion of blood; and that an address in behalf of the friends of Peace in these United States be sent by the American Peace in the second of the secon

voluntary. It is regarded as a privilege, and and control to the large section of the the larg

conversion to God of an intelligent young man, who only a few days since was an under priest in mystic Babylon.

The first intimation I had of his anxiety on the subject of the salvation of his soul, was contained in a letter which he placed in my hands one day last week. It appears that he is the son of a Protestant minister; was led to think about religion several years since; and in a time of religious excitement, made a mistaken surrender of his heart. He was hurried into a cold, formal church, where, being led astray by cold, formal church, where, being led astray by fatse impressions of creeds and differences among Christians, his mind was corrupted with the tenets of Popery. He became a Papist; went to Detroit and through the Canadas on a tour among the Romanists, by whom he was made an under priest.—He always considered himself a Christian, and united with Christians in worship; although when among Protestants, (whom he visited by permission of the Priests, that he "might know how to confute error,") he did nothing to sanction them, nor to claim their Bible as the true one.

Under these circumstances, he attended a Bethel meeting on Sabbath the 6th inst., (after old, formal church, where, being led astray by

Under these circumstances, he attended a Bethel meeting on Sabbath the 6th inst., (after having performed at Mass for the Papists during the day.) where he heard a discourse by the Chaplain on the coming of the rich young ruler to Christ. It pleased God to convict him on the spot. His robe of false morality was suddenly torn away from his heart, and he saw himself a guilty sinner in the sight of righteous Heaven.—He had been moral—he had favored most of the heavenget of het day—but The Rev. G. C. Beckwith has been employed to travel and preach most of the year in behalf of the cause. Rev. G. C. Sampson has visited Vermont, and the General Agent continued his labors as usual. The tract entitled "Solemn Appeal" has been stereotyped; 1,100 copies of the "Solemn Review" have been purchased the "Review" have been purchased the "Solemn Review" have been purchased the "Review" have

ed with his feelings.

Last Sabbath, he attended with us all day He says it was the happiest day be ever saw. A Testament which be had just purchased, was his constant companion; and it was touching, yet delightful, to witness the fervency and cagerness with which he perused its sacred pages. In the evening, he attended our chapel pages. In the evening, he attended our chapet and spoke. I assure you, it was a thrilling scene. I introduced him by reading his plain and artless letter to me; and concluded by holding up before the audicace a smill metal cross, which he had placed in my keeping. As I suspended it by its ribbons in the lights of the pulpit, it produced a shock like electricity.

Blesseed be GodI my dear brother, that this promising young man pas embraced the real cross of Christ! He seems full of ardor for every "Jabor of love," and especially for the

eross of Christ! He seems full of ardor for every "Inbor of love," and especially for the best good of the sailor. His feelings on this subject are peculiarly strong; because, when recently at Buffalo, he opposed, by every means in his power, the circulation of the Bethel Magazine. He says that he saw how much sailors were neglected by Protestants; and he was resolved on a deep laid plan to bring as many of them as resolited were to the Papul faith. them as possible over to the Papal faith. guilty concerning your brother, and O! be not outdone in zeal for him by the myrmidans of accursed and accursing Popers. myrmidans of

CHRISTIAN SPIRIT IN SIBERIA.

Our readers will recoffect the interesting letters ablished in the Recorder some months since, from Rev. Mr. Swan and others at Selinginsk. Some of the letters were read by Rev. Mr. Brown, of St. Petersurgh, at the late missionary meeting at New York

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

child as one of the countless assembly who are singing the praises of Christ in heaven, my heart longs to go up and join them: but, although the child, a part of myself, is separated from me, I hope, through my Saviour's power and mercy, one day to meet him in glory. Now, sir, when my little William was born, the neighbors came in, bearing to it gifts: some gave one copeck, (about one-tenth of a penny,) some two; in all, forty copecks. When the child died, I did not know what to do with this money; but at length a thought came to me, which gave joy to my heart; and about this I write these few lines. Amongst the many letters which go to make up the words contained in the New Testament, printed for the instruction of the heather nations, 'Tonligakshi' is often repeated. Now, although these forty copecks may not suffice to pay for more than the dot over the letter in the word Tonligakshi, lbeg of you to accept of my little William's money for that purpose. Dear sir, do not refuse it. I have not given it for you; but I have given it to print a dot over a letter in the name of my Saviour; and may this be a little memorial of my infant, for the benefit of my dear friends who are yet without Christ.

I remain your scholar,
Shardda, "I hope the foregoing letter will yet meet the eye of many a bereaved parent, to whom't may not have occurred to present to the Lord, in the form of an offering to his cause, whatever beloaged to some dear departed child; or whatever they had destined as child as one of the countless assembly who are

sent to the Lord, in the form of an offering to his cause, whatever belonged to some dear de-parted child; or whateve they had destined as that child's portion, had the Lord been pleased to continue it to their embraces. And perhaps the reading of this simple effusion of a heart but lately emerged from the degradation of a heathen state, and which has found a sweet solace under its bereavement in devoting the child's mite to the Lord, may induce some to go and do likewise. Some may be able far to sur-pass this offering; some parents may present, and do likewise. Some may be used far to sup-pass this offering: some parents may present, as having belonged to some dear departed in-fant, what may be enough to print not merely the dots over a letter, but the whole of the Saviour's precious name in some heathen language; others a whole verse; others an entire book; others an edition of the New Testament or of the whole Bible."

ROMANISM IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. We expressed our belief, in the notice of Mr. We expressed our belief, in the notice of Mr. Finney's sermon on "Sinners bound to change their own hearts," that Romanism in doctrine and practice was gaining friends in a portion of the Presbyterian church. Such an opinion ought not to be published, unless it can be sustained by, at least, some show of proof.
"Charles V." says Milner, "in his circular letter to the electors and other members of the dict, informed them that he had summoned the secondly of the enemyles of con-

diet, informed them that he had summoned the assembly of the empire, for the purpose of concerting with them the most proper measures for checking the progress of those new and dangerous opinions, which threatened to disturb the peace of Germany, and to overturn the religion of their ancestors."

These "new and dangerous opinions" were those of Lather. At the diet convened at Worms for the above mentioned purpose by the Emperor in 1620, Alcander appeared in behalf of the doctrines of popery. Among other charges against Luther he says, "if his notions prevail, there is an end both of Christian piety and the tranquillity of kingdoms. The whole world will be thrown into confusion; there will he left no ties of obedience, either to princes, or even to God himself; because according to this even to God himself; because according to this novel system, the commandments of the Supreme Being are incompatible with the powers and capacities of his creatures." This was said in opposition to Luther's doctrine of a corrupt will, and man's natural imbility to obey God.

will, and man's natural imbility to obey God.
Milner remarks substantially that the real
Christian will regard this criticism of the defender of popery on Luther's doctrines as his
highest encomium. That Luther maintained
the corruption of fallen human nature; that he
could not but teach, in connection with this doctrine, that "it is not of him that willeth, nor of
him that runneth, but of God that showeth mercy." and that this could not be done without

him that runneth but of God that showeth mercy;" and that this could not be done without calling forth the objection, "why then doth he yet find fault, for who hath resisted his will?" Yet this same doctrine of natural ability, which Luther assailed with so much power and success in the Roman Catholic Church, is held by a large portion of our brethren in the Preshyterian church, and it is defended by precisely the same argument which was used by the papal envoy in the diet of Worms, namely; if wan he are natural strength to fulfal his whole pal envoy in the diet of Worms, namely: if man has not natural strength to fulfi his whole duty to God, "the commandments of the Supreme Being are incompatible with the powers and capacities of his creatures." Hear Mr. Finney. "As God requires men to make to themselves a new heart, on pain of eternal death, it is the strongest possible evidence that they are able to do it. To say that he has commanded them to do it, without cline them. death, it is the save of it. To say that he has they are able to do it, without telling them commanded them to do it, without trifling. Their they are able, is consummate trifling. ability is implied as strongly as it can be, command itself. In accordance with this sentiment, we find the following exhortation in this sermon: "Sinner! instead of waiting and praying for God to change your heart, you should at once summon up all your powers, put forth the effort, and change the governing preference

We do not say which is right, in this instance. We do not say which is right, in this instance, the Romanism of Presbyterians or the Protes-tantism of Luther and the reformers. We merely assert that in regard to a fandamental article of faith, a large portion of our church differ from Luther and Calvin, and agree with church of Rome.

Whether they are right or wrong, let our brethren still continue to publish their delibe-rate opinions in the spirit of Christ, and we will maintain our right to publish ours under the same restrictions. It is "good and pleas-ant for brethren to dwell together in unity." But there is no Christian unity without tole-

We intend next week to show that " Roman ism in practice" has its friends in the Presby-terian Church. Surely so material a deviation from the doctrines of the Reformation as we have pointed out, might be expected to produce a corresponding deviation in practice.

[Ohio Observer.

NEVINE THOUGHTS.

It is not every broken heart which constitutes the sacrifice of God. It depends on what has broken it—whether the experience of misfor-tune, or the sense of sin—the sorrow of the world, or the sorrow of God. Both break the heart, but it is a different fracture in one case from what it is in the other. God values the latter; and hearts so broken he mends and

nakes whole.

The obstacle in the way of the sinner's con-

The obstacle in the way of the sinner's conversion possesses all the force and invincibleness of an inability, with all the freshness and criminality of an indisposition.

The consummation of madness is to do what, at the time of doing it, we intend to be afterwards sorry for; the deliberate and intentional making of work for repentence.

Some sinners lay down their burden elsewhere than at the fort of Jesus.

AMERICAN S. S. UNION.

During the past year, twenty-one missiona-ries and agents have been employed, for differ-ent portions of time, in the west. Their prin-cipal employment has been to revisit the schools formed in previous years, to replenish their li-braries, and awaken the interest of ministers and of other Christians in the work. The wan-of qualified teachers has been the cause of constent embarrassment in their attempts to form new schools, and the work of the year has been chiefly useful in preparing the way for the per-manent establishment of schools, when the western organization shall be so far completed as to have every feeble school within the reach of such aid from the missionary as will keep it of such aid from the missionary as will keep it alive, and gradually form the proper teachers. The expense of maintaining the missionaries and agents was \$9,066,62. The cost of books supplied gratuitously to 157 schools, and pre-sented to military stations, and for other useful objects, was \$1,134,91. The contributions to the Valley Fund amounted to \$11,347,06, and were received as follows:—

From Maine, \$15,00; N. Hampshire, \$69,89; ermont, \$947,72; Massachusetts, \$927.36; Rhode Vermont, §947,72; Massachusetts, §927,36; Rhode Ishad, \$1,00; Connecticut, \$1,928,31; New York, \$2,968,93; New Jersey, \$227,36; Pennsylvania, \$294,05; Delaware, \$53,78; S. Carolina, \$38,60; Ohio, \$160,00; Indiana, \$231,87; Kentucky, \$526, 92; Tennessee, \$595,30; Alabama, \$649,30; Mississippi, \$921,61; Louisiana, \$739,87; Michigan, \$20,00; Canada, \$30.

The progress of the Board, in fulfilling the resolution of 1333, in regard to the establishing of schools in the southern states, has been re-tarded solely by their want of success in pro-curing men to undertake the work.

Buring the year nine agents and missionaries have been employed in the south. The contributions to the Southern Fund amounted in the year to \$5,421,94, as follows:—

From N. Hampshire, 8475,29; Vermont, 897,00; Massachasetts, 825,00; Connecticut, 8280,82; New York, 8172,57; Pennsylvania, 867,28; Virginia. Massachusetts, \$25,00; Connecticut, \$280,82; New York, \$172,57; Pennsylvania, \$67,28; Virginia, \$1,579,98; N. Carelina, \$363,85; S. Carolina, \$1,075,31; Georgia, \$1,195,67; Tennessee, \$10,00; Dis. of Columbia, \$139,17. Total, \$5,421,94.

The expense of employing the missionar was \$3,378,31, and of the books given to was \$3,378,31, and of the books given to 47 schools and otherwise, \$361,43. The balance to the credit of this fund will be required as

to the credit of this fund will be required as soon as we are able to engage the number of agents called for by our plan.

With respect to the actual number of schools now in the United States, we labor under the usual difficulty of procuring returns. According to the register of our auxiliaries, there are 1,250 societies and schools bound to send us an annual errort. But, although a request for annual report. But, although a request for such a report, with a list of the six questions that we desired to be answered, has been sent to each one, so far as we knew where to direct them, only 144 have complied with the condi-tions on which they sustain this relation. These 144 reports give, as their present statistics, 1,542 schools, 16,647 teachers, and 119,955 Only 34 unions and schools mention the number of volumes in their libraries, and these amount to 137,667. The number of conis reported by 47 unions and schools chers, and 2,039 scholars. Besides the 608 persons are reported, without specifying whether they are teachers or scholars; making

the total number in these schools 3,075.
In the northern and eastern states we have had at times, or permanently, one agent employed in Vermont, one in New Hampshire, e in Connecticut, one in Massachusetts, seve in New York, one in New Jersey, and two in Pennsylvania. The time of these agents has been principally occupied in collecting funds, holding public meetings, attending Sabbath School conventions, presenting the objects of the society to the notice of different ecclesiasti-cal bodies, and visiting schools connected with the numerous unions and associations organiz-ed for the promotion of Sunday Schools within section benefit of the control of Sunday Schools within

The donations to the Foreign Fund, from March 1, 1835, to March 1, 1836, amount to \$2,239,95, making \$3,772,66, of the \$12,000 proposed two years ago to be raised for supplying. American missionaries with copies of our publications, and the means of translating and printing them. The contributions to this fund work received as follows:—

From Connecticut, \$108,54; Massachusetts, \$38,00 Rhode Island, \$10,00; New York, \$268,06; New Jersey, \$1,304,76; Pennsylvania, \$340,14; Delaware, \$103,95; Maryland, \$34,00; Virginia, \$25,00, N. Carolina, \$5,00; Kentucky, \$2,50. Total \$2,-

The whole amount has been appropriated t various missions in India, Greece, Persia, Tur key, China, France, Africa, Sandwich Isla key, China, France, Africa, Sandwich Islands, and among the American Indians. Besides these appropriations, the board have made donations of books from the general fund, to the Wesleyan mission in Ceylon; to the English mission at Orissa; to the friends of public instruction in New Grenada, India, Africa, Russia, France, Nova Scotia, and other places. Sets have also been presented to the Prussian government, under the assurance that they sian government, under the assurance that the would be put to a valuable use in that country which occupies so interesting a position in re-gard to education. A considerable number of our works have been purchased in India, for the use of public schools and familie A catatianity among the multitudes of the native pop-ulation of that immense country, who are study-ing the English language. The donation sent ing the English language. The donation sent to France, in 1835, has been expended in reprinting a few of our books in the French lanciety, last year, distributed more than half a million of

In the sale of books, there has been an ad-In the sale of books, there has been an advance of about \$10,000 above the business of last year. The total amount of books sent to our depositories during the year, is \$34,959,61.

The sales in Philadelphia amounted to \$37, department of the work of evangelizing France. 817,24, making the whole amount of publica-tions thus disposed of \$72,776,85. The actual tions thus disposed of \$72,776,85. The actual receipts from sales, were \$31,189,48. The number of volumes of library books printed in the Spanish language, and that many thousand copies of them had entered Spain by means of the Spanish language. pages; of cards, infant school lessons, and other publications in sheets, 35,860 copies; of reading and elementary books, 17,000 volumes; of the Union Questions, 126,000 volumes; of the Sunday School Journal, 76,592 numbers; of the Youth's Friend, in single numbers, 48,000. The total number of publications of all kinds, is 1,004,852, equal to nearly seventy-three mil-

ons of pages.
Since our last annual report we have issued 47 new works. Of this number twelve contain from 100 to 332 pages, and the remainder are of various sizes, down to 16 pages.

The subscription list of the Sunday School

Journal has increased, but not yet to such an extent as to justify the Board in acceding to the The receipts of the year ending March 1, 1836, have been as follows:

Donations to the Valley Fund,

5,421 94 Foreign, Missiona General 2,239 95 127 57

Making the total of donations, \$38,322 18
The amount received for books sold was 31,189 48
Amount borrowed, 2,092 34 \$35,322 18

2,092 34 Making, with the balance on he

the commencement of the year, (\$920,10,) the total means, 972,524 10 The expense of the publication department, including all the cost of the preparation and printing of works, was \$38,597: of the missionary and agency department, \$9,576: of the depository in Philadelphia, \$7,480,67. Loans

For the Boston Recorder THE PASTORAL ASSOCIATION.

The sermon delivered at this meeting by the Rev. Dr. Codman, was a production of rare excellence, and highly appropriate to the occa-sion, and the prevailing spirit of the times. It was somewhat a singular coincidence that the was somewhat a singular coincidence that the same text was selected by him for the theme of same text was selected by him for the theme of address to the assembled evangelical rainisters of the State, and by Dr. Hawes of Hartford, for the foundation of his installation sermon at the Odeon in the evening. How far their views on the several topics naturally suggested by "the signs of the times" were coincident, those can best judge, who were indulged with the opportunity of hearing both sermons; but the course of remark selected by Dr. C. was happily chosen, and admirably sustained. The spirit of ultraism, which threatens the churches with more evils than ever fable brought forth from Pandora's box, was kindly but firmly rebuked; and the line of conduct that heaven prescribes for the ministers of the "lowly Jesus," was not less clearly indicated, and eloquently urged. Has not the time arrived, Mr. sus," was not less clearly indicated, and eloquently urged. Has not the time arrived, Mr. Editor, when the servants of God, who profess to know nothing but "Christ and him crucified," should separate themselves from those "who cause divisions" by blending politics and religion, and carrying the spirit of political factions into the house of God? And are there not needed, plain and frequent rebukes for those who forget the great work of saving souls, in their zeal for the mere rights of humanity It is undeniable, that there is a spirit of funaticism abroad, which winds its way into the bosom of the church, and pollutes many of her holiest services. And it is a matter of rejoicing that there are some yet standing on the walls that there are some yet standing on the walls of Zion, who espy the danger, and fear not to lift up the warning voice and sound the trump of alarm. Modest men do not love to push themselves forward to the conflict with so furious and polluting an enemy to religion, as that which often cloaks itself under the garb o zeal; but when the providence of God hes them forward, they dare not hold back; nor can they go forward, without success. The Lord of hosts is with them, and will never de-

Why may not the sermon in question be given Why may not the sermon in question be given to the public? Why may not the author, whose early history presents the first instance of direct and thorough resistance to the practice of indiscriminate exchanges with Unitarian ministers, be induced, after the lapse of nearly thirty years, to make an equally direct and thorough resistance to the spirit of fanaticism that threatens to mar the beauty and take away the glory of the achievements already made over the less insidious, but not more pretent enemy of evaninsidious, but not more potent enemy of evan-gelical religion? No publication could be more orable to the author, and none more the church of God in its present disease languishing state.

BOSTON RECORDER.

Friday, June 10, 1836.

ANNIVERSARIES IN PARIS. FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, April 25, 1836. This has been a joyous week to the little band of evangelical Christians in Paris, as well as to many from various parts of France. It has been the season of the anniversaries of the religious societies of Paris, and of France,-for many of them are national in

their character.

This interesting season was opened on Monday eve ing by a delightful prayer meeting in behalf of the meetings which were about to take place. The salon or place of meeting, in the Rue Taitbout, was well filled, including both galleries. The Rev. Mr. Grand Pierre presided. Several appropriate chapters were read, hymns were sung, and three or four fervent prayers were offered up by Mr. Grand Pierre, and pastors from the Departments, of whom not less than 30 or 40 were present. It was a most pleasant and profitable preparation for the important services which were to follow.

TRACT SOCIETY.

Tuesday evening, the Paris Tract Society held it 14th Annual meeting. The venerable Professor Stapfer presided. This excellent and learned man was formerly Professor of Philosophy in the Academy or University, as we should call it, of Berne, in Swit zerland. For several years he has retired from public life on account of his infirm health. His pen has, however, been aften employed for the purpose of combatting error, especially on moral and religious sub-At the opening of the meeting to which I have just referred, he delivered, or rather read, a very able and highly interesting essay on the importance of disseminating religious knowledge, and especially on the advantages which the French language and the Paris press afford for this great object. This address, like logue of them has been published in Calcutta, on similar occasions, partook largely of a philosophical and they have been publicly enumerated among the facilities for diffusing the influence of Christian what is very striking, to a stranger, is his very sinking. what is very striking, to a stranger, is his very simple, humble, and childlike deportment.

> ciety, last year, distributed more than half a million of Tracts, making the entire number distributed, since the formation of the Society, upwards of four million. Many facts were stated, to show that the blessing of department of the work of evangelizing France. But what most of all interested my mind was, the fact, ish refugees, whom the unhappy civil war which is raging in that unfortunate country, has driven into France at different times during the last year. May abers; of the the Lord bless these efforts to introduce into that benighted land a few seeds of divine truth. The Socie ty has also published fourteen German tracts, whilst its French series has been increased to one hundred

and fourteen, exclusive of some broad sheets. After the reading of the Report, addresses w made by the Rev. Dr. Malan of Geneva, the Rev. Mr. Froissard, Mr. Scherer, a young lawyer, and one er two other persons. Taken altogether, this meeting was an interesting one, and demonstrated clearly that the interest which is taken in the Tract cause in

France is progressive. PROTESTANT BIBLE SOCIETY.

On Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, the Paris Protestant Bible Society held its annual meeting in the Oratoire, which is the largest Protestant place of worship in Paris. Mr. Guizzot, the late Minister of Public Instruction, presided, and opened the meeting with a very interesting address. I had never before heard Mr. Guizot speak, and was therefore exceedingly pleased to see him in the chair, when I entered. But he had not spoken long, before I ceased to wonder why he has made so much noise in France. He is unquestionably one of the greatest men in this coun-

that he has exerted a greater influence on the politics of France, than any other man since the death of Perer. Mr. Guizot is a Pretestant, decided and firm. And although he may not be a truly converted man, his religious doctrines are orthodox, and mature. His peech on this occasion was altogether the best that I we ever heard at such times. He portrayed, in a striking manner, the fact that the improvements of the ast 50 or 60 years, of which we are so ready to boast, relate chiefly to the things of this world; to matter and not the spirit; to the things of time, and not thos f eternity. They relate to the arts, to politics, to ju isprudence, &c., whilst the immaterial world he een comparatively neglected. At least, this has been imphatically so in France. In speaking of Christan nity, he always represented it as a religion which aves, which purifies the soul, and fits it for Heaver It was a striking fact, that the discourse of Mr. Gui zot was much more spiritual and elevating, than thos of several ministers of the Gospel who addressed the neeting. They were, however, mostly of the "liberal" or heterodox portion of the Protestant National

After the address of Mr. G. the Report was read by the Rev. Mr. Montaudon, the Secretary of the Soicty. This Society, you are aware, labors chiefly for the benefit of the Protestants. Its become last year was more than 18,000 francs, or abut \$3500. t has put into circulation a considerable number of Bibles since its commencement. It has directed much of its attention to supplying the catechumens of the churches with the New Testamen, and each cou ple their marriage with a Bible.

After the reading of the Repos, the meeting wa addressed by the Rev. Mr. Coquerel, and other gentlemen, and the entire meeting was more interesting than I had expected to find it.

EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

Wednesday night, the Evengelical Society held i third annual meeting in the Chapel in the Rue Taitbout. Admiral Ver Huell, one of the Peers of France, presided. This excellent man is one of the veteral of the French navy, and has been much distinguished for his courage and firmsess. This was particularly displayed in his refusal to surrender the French fleet which he commanded is 1814 at Antwerp, and which he did not give up for some days after Bonaparte had signed the articles of abdication.

After a very interesting address from the good old Admiral, the Report was read by Mesars. De Presseuse and F. Monod. It was a long and interesting document, giving minute information respecting the Society and its operations during the past year; from which it appeared that the Society employed during that period 13 ministers, 5 evangelists, 5 teachers, and 7 colporteurs. It has also maintained three or four young men who are preparing for the work of the Lord. It has, in addition, hired, or assisted in hiring or building, several chapels and places of worship, an put into circulation several thousand copies of the Sacred Scriptures, and some sixty or seventy thousan Tracts. It is manifest that this interesting Society i advancing well, and bids fair to be a great blessing France. Its course is truly liberal. It seeks to gathe congregations and place over them evangelical pastors without interfering with the question of church and state, and avoiding as far as can be, every thing which might create unnecessary opposition.

After the reading of the Report, addresses

nade by the Rev. Messrs. Adolphus Monod, of Lyons, Morache, of St. Dennis, Baird, from America Vivien, of Versailles, and one or two other persons. wish I could find time and space for some of the fact which were detailed in these addresses. That of Mr anod was exceedingly interesting. His history of a laborer of the name of Ferdinand at Lyons, his conversion, his present activity in the cause of Christ, &c was extremely interesting. I think that this meeting was eminently calculated to do good. There was more said that came up to my ideas of what ought t be done in France, than in any other meeting which I have attended. It seemed like being in an American aceting, to hear of the duty of ministers laboring for the conversion of young men, and parents devoting their hildren to God with all the soul, in the hope that He ould prepare them by his grace, to go forth as labor ers in this great field, where the harvest is so great and the laborers so few. A very kind and grateful scknowledgement was made in the Report, of the liberal aid received from the American Home M ionary Society, amounting to 15000 francs.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

On Thursday, at noon, the Society for Evangeli Missions among the Heathen met. Admiral Ver Huell presided at this meeting also, and opened it with a very interesting address. The Report was read by the Rev. Mr. Grand Pierre, who is the Director, or what we should call the Professor, of the Missionary Institution of the Society, and which is estab you know, in this city. The details of this report were extremely interesting. It represented the misters, two assistants, and four females, wives of four of this movement in France. the missionaries. The Committee propose to send out a reinforcement to aid those who are in that country, but who are too few for the great work which they have on their hands. One of those whom they ope to send forth, is a pious young carpenter of Strasbourg, who has just offered himself for this glorious object. He will go forth to aid the missionaries in the rork of his trade, as well as by his efforts in other

The number of the students at present in the Misionary Institution, is but three, having been diminished by the sickness of four or five, two of whom are too unwell to return again to their studies, it is to be feared.

The receipts of this Society, during the last year, counted to 46,000 francs, a sum larger than that received by any other Society but one in France,-a fact which shows that the missionary cause has a very strong hold upon the hearts of Christians in France. This deep interest is maintained greatly through circulation of the Society's excellent monthly Journal, which is conducted by Rev. Mr. Grand Pierre.

After the reading of the Report, addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. Adolphus Monod, Lissignol of Montpellier, a pastor from Bensancon, and one or two others. Take it altogether, this was an uncommonly interesting meeting, and many fervent prayers were offered up, I doubt not, that God would pour out his Spirit and prepare many more laborers for his

At night there was a delightful meeting of the evan-gelical ministers and many other Christians of the city, with the pastors from the Departments, at the hor of Mr. Henry Lutteroth. It was a meeting for friendly greetings, as well as for prayer and exhortation The Rev. Dr. Malan, of Geneva, conducted the de votional exercises. He read and expounded a portion try. He is not much above 50 years of age, posses- Spirit of the Lord God is upon me," &c. The subses a good voice, has a fine face, and a most graceful ject, was, the work of Christ, and its blessed influmanner of speaking. It is admitted on all hands, that | sace on the souls of those who believe. I do not

have been paid to the amount of \$8,335, reduc- | he was the very soul of the late Cabinet, and indeed | know that I ever listened to a more delightful dis- | for the purpose of prayer that the blessing of God may course on the nature and importance of assurance. do not know that I should agree with all that Mr. M. said, or rather with his modes of presenting his opinion. But with the substance, I think no Christia could disagree. He is an eminently good man; and notwithstanding some few peculiarities, is one of the most useful men that have lived in modern times. He is a devoted servant of the Lord, and a man far far above the range of ordinary piety. May the Lord raise up many, very many of such a spirit.

REVIVAL AMONG PASTORS.

And here I cannot but remark, that there is the mest decisive evidence that the Lord is carrying or his good work in the hearts of the pasters of France Several of those who were present at the Annivers ries this year, were three, four and five years ago bit ter enemies to the truth as it is in Jesus, or at mos very little acquainted with the true nature of the God pel. But God by his grace has begun and carried or his work in their hearts. And this good work is advancing, and will advance, with prayer, prudence and patience. I attribute much of the good which has been done in France, to the fact, that a prudent cours of kindness and forbearance has been pursued by thos who have become evangelical and spiritual men, to wards those who are still in darkness. There has been little or no controversy. Instead of this, the kind offices of friendship have been maintained, and the influence of example and preaching and praye

has been employed, as well as that of the press FRENCH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. On Friday, at 12 o'clock, the French and Foreig Bible Society held its third annual meeting. Profes sor Stapfer presided, and read a long and very philosophical address on the character and prospects of the age. It was an address full of interest, but which I have not time to attempt to analyze. The Report was then read by Mr. H. Lutteroth, one of the Secre taries of the Society. It was an excellent one, and replete with the most interesting details. After giving a general view of what is doing to promote the circu ion of the Bible throughout the world, in the cours of which he hestowed a full and well merited eulogy on the British and Foreign and the American Bib Societies, he gave a full account of the operations o the French and Foreign Bible Society during the third year of its existence. The substance of that statemen vas, that the Society last year printed the Bible is four different forms, three of which are from stere type plates, and the New Testament in seven differen forms and languages, six of which were from stereotype plates. The receipts of the Society were upwards of forty-three thousand francs, and its expenditures more than sixty-nine thousand, leaving the treasury, which had something like twenty-five thousand francs in hand at the beginning of the year, more than ten

thousand francs in debt. It was delightful to hear that the Society has do something towards getting the Bible into Italy, and still more into Spain, and that it had been able to procure stereotype plates for the Spanish New Testament, through the fiberal donation which it had secured for that specific object from the American Bible Society. The Society is also going on with the work of procur ing a supply of Bibles for the Germanic popular of ancient Alsace, as well as getting out Bibles of better quality in French. And I may here add, though it is not an enterprize of the Bible Society, that Concordance for the Bible in French is now in the press and advancing as rapidly as the case admits. I will be a very complete and valuable work, and the first of the kind, I believe, in that language.

After the reading of the Report, excellent address were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Pellet. Adolphu Monod, Grand Pierre, and others. These addresse were listened to with great attention. That of M Monod was rich in facts, showing the importance of distributing the Bible. If it be possible, I will sen you a portion of his address, relating to a woman the neighborhood of Lyons, who not long since be came converted to God, through the influence of the Bible, and whose case is, taken altogether, one of the most striking which I have ever heard. Many of the facts related by the other speakers were very interest ing. Mr. Grand Pierre proposed the formation of Bible Societies for seamen, and Mr. Waddington proposed that the attention of the Society should be turne to the army, and that there should be an effort mad to supply the soldiers with the word of God. A member of the Committee of the British an

Foreign Bible Society submitted a note, the purport of which was, to call upon Christians to pray more earn estly that the Lord would pour out his Spirit, and ren der his word fruitful in the hearts of all who read of

You will be gratified to learn that the Society ously contemplates undertaking the work of supply ing every family in Paris with a Bible, that is willing to receive it. I was much pleased to see this subj sion which the Society maintains in South Africa as tainly, and one far beyond the means of the Society;

And here I cannot help remarking, that every good cause is rapidly on the advance. All the Societ making progress, and especially the Evangelical and Bible Societies, whose incomes have almost been doubled during the past year; whilst those of the Tract and Foreign Missionary Societies have also increased. And what is still more important, there has been a wonderful increase of deep piety, of faith, and zeal, displayed in the meetings this year, which prove the presence and blessing of God the Spirit. SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

On Friday evening there was a large assemblage of Christians and of those friendly to religion at a soiree of Madame Pelet, the wife of the present minister of Public Instruction. This was a meeting for social conversation.

On Saturday evening there, was a very pleasant meeting of the ministers and other brethren at the Rev. Mr. Wilks. These religious social meetings are very agreeable. They are much like some of the meetings which I have attended at Boston, held in reference to the departure of missionaries for their fields of labors. They are seasons of high, social, Christian enjoyment, and are calculated to make a good and winning impression on those who are not pious, but who are not unwilling to come into Christian society. I wish such meetings were more common in the cities and towns of the United States. At the first and last meetings of which I have just spoken, about an hour was spent in reading the Scriptures, familiar exposition of a portion of the passage read, and

On the Sabbath, several of the ministers from the Departments preached in the various French places of worship. Dr. Malan preached as excellent, simple, and practical sermon at the chapel in the Rue Taitbont. I cannot but believe that the Lord-granted his blessing to his Word on that occasion. I know not when I have heard a more faithful discourse.

Togeld, May anning. Co casen was close

follow the meetings and make them abundantly us ful. I think that a new impulse has certainly given to the cause during these anniversaries. CHRISTIAN MORALS SOCIETY.

I forgot to say, in its proper place, that the annive sary of the Christian Morals Society, or Society for promoting Christian Morals, was held on Monday, the first day of the anniversary season, in the Hotel de Ville. The Marquis Rochefoucauld Liancourt presided. A number of excellent reports from the various ittees of that society, On Prison Discipline, on the Abolition of Slavery, on the Education of the Blind, &c. were read. That of Mr. Lamartine, the great poet of France, on the abolition of the punishnent of death, was particularly eloquent and able A great effort is now making to abolish the punishme of death in France.

I am sorry to add that the Rev. M. Monod, Ser eparted this life during this season of anniversaries. He died on Friday night. He was the President of the Consistory of the Reformed Church of Paris, and the father of three excellent sons in the ministry, and of a fourth who is preparing for that office. His foneral has taken place to day. May the Lord rais up many faithful servants, to take the place of those whom he is from time to time removing!

And now I must close this brief review of the anni ersaries of Paris. Let me entreat your readers to lift up their hearts to the God of grace, that he would low with his blessing the efforts of his servants in this important country, to build up his kingdom here and bring this great nation under the benign reign of Immanuel. O that that day might soon arrive! The Lord hasten it, in his good pleasure, and to his name shall be the praise.

THE LONDON ANNIVERSARIES

Commenced, April 27. Our Paris Corresponde we expect, was present, and will give us a full account of them. Meanwhile, we have gleaned the following particulars from a letter dated London, May , kindly loaned to us by a gentleman of this city. THE LORD'S DAY SOCIETY met April 29, the Bishop of London in the chair. We mention it, merey to give notice of ns existence.

THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY IDE May 2, Sir Oswald Moseley, M. P. an Episcopalian in the chair. Most of the speakers were Episcopal Receipts, £65,000; expenses, £64,000.

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY met. Ma-3, the Earl of Chichester, a young man of 35, in the chair. The meeting held the writer five hours, and was highly interesting. Receipts, £70,000; expenses £68,000. The Missionaries have been unusually suc cessful. Among the speakers were the Bishops of Winchester and Chester, Rev. Mr. Duff, Missionary to India, who gave very cheering accounts of that par of the world, and Capt. Gardner, of the R. N. gave an interesting account of the natives of South Africa.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY met May 4, the President, Lord Bexley, in the chair. The receipts had been greater than in any former year expenses, £86,819; copies of the Scriptures circulat 43,523; of Bibles, Testaments, and parts of Bibles, 558,822. Among the speakers were the Bishop of Winchester, Lord Glenelg, Secretary for the Colo and Rev. Robert Breckenridge, of Baltimore. Rev. J. P. Smith, D. D. stated that a merchant of Boston (he did not say what Boston) had sent to India Paine's "Age of Reason," in considerable quantities. Rev. Mr. Jackson, of New York, made one the best speeches. Rev. Mr. Shaw, Wesleyan Missionary to Africa, made a most interesting statement of his labors, and said that the Bible alone is sufficient o convert the world.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY had not held its Anniversary; but the Sec etary had furnished some particulars. New Societie in England and Wales, during the year, 100, besides several in the colonies. New members, say, 25,000. Total of members, about 200,000, part of whom,-it is not known how many,-abstain from all that can intoxicate. Whole number of Societies, say, 675. The cause is advancing. The spirit of union is very gratifying. In London, the ministers of all denations take an increased and lively interest in it .-Subsequent returns will probably vary the numbers here given, but mot greatly.

A. B. C. F. M.

Donations and legacies received during the week ending June 7th., \$3,979,58. Average of the last weeks, \$2,377,90, equal to about \$150,000

On Tuesday, the Prudential Committee were con strained by the state of things at the Sandwich Islands, to appropriate \$4,000 for the erection of school brought forward in the Annual Report. May it soon houses and employment of native teachers at the sevbe commenced! It will be a difficult work, most cer- eral missionary stations. Nearly 40 school houses must be built.- Large appropriations must be made, very flourishing. It embraces seven ordained minis- but the Lord will provide the means. I rejoice to see for the support of the High School at Constantinople, which has grown almost into a College, with six teachers and about 50 scholars. Among the Nestorians, the demand for instruction is such, that an early reinforcement is ind spensable. An extensive printing establishment mus t be sent, and all the necessary appertenances of a High School must be furnished. might go on for stymetime in this style, stating what nust be done; for these are only specimens.

The Treasurer of the Board has received notice of the payment of \$ 1,500, by the King of the Sandwich Islands, to the age out of the Board, to be expended in this country in the purch use of materials for finishing commodious place of worship, to be built of stone. The articles will soon be sent.

The missionarie s to the Maritime Zoollahs had visited that country, had an interview with the King, been well received, and have a prospect of needing more help very soo n.

SANDWICH ISLANDS .- - We have been favored with the perusal of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Honolulu, Jarc. 25, 1:335, giving an account of a very interesting te mperane e movement at the Islands. A Ship master, who had become pious during his last voyage, who has discontinued taking whales on the Sabbath, and comn sands a really Temperance ship, took the lead among the men of his own class. At Lahaina, he and 17 others addressed a petition to Gov. Hoapill, stating that they had come to that place for refreshments, in preference to Oahu, because the sale of ardent spirit was prohi bited; but a vessel has arrived with rum for sale, contrary to law, which the seamen were drinking, and trouble was commeneing; against which they asked! protection. Hoapili sent out the crier, forbidding tra de with the vessel till the captain had paid damages. The vessel was ordered away by the Government , and obeyed.

At Honolulu, fourteen Ship masters presented a p etition to the King and Chiefs, setting forth the inji try to their crews and business arising from the lic ensed grog shops, requesting t hat those shops may its next annual meeting, shall rescind the resol co casen was closed by a the closed and no more licenses, granted, and stating of its Board of Managers, passed Feb. 17, on Rue Taithout, held that, if this be not doze, they shall be obliged to re-

frain from visiting the port, except in cases of absolute accessity. At the same time, a considerable nu of influential Chiefs and other natives got up a per tion requesting a tabu on both the grog shops and distilleries. The King received the memorials favorably but had given no answer.

The affairs of the mission appeared much man romising than a year and an half before. The gor. rament appeared to be well established and order restored. Schools, to a good extent, were revive Attendance on public worship was encouraging. On Sabbath School had, for several months, contained more than 1000 scholars.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Preshy Church, at our latest dates from Pittsburgh, had the 'exciting' subjects before them,-all undecided; viz. the case of Mr. Barnes, the transfer of the West. ern Foreign Missionary Society to the care of the Assembly, and the petitions concerning slavery. The selves, and determined to submit to no jurisdiction of the Assembly concerning slavery. No decisive vo had been taken on either subject. The Editor of it Pittsburgh Christian Herald thinks that the slaver question will divide the church.

DR. BEECHER'S TRIAL.

Dr. Wilson has withdrawn his appeal, induced the advice of friends, and by what he has hear Dr. Beecher's course of proceedings of late, and the fact, that the important principles of the case be decided in the trial of Mr. Barnes; though he thinks that, if it should go to trial, he could his charges. Dr. Beecher has consented to have appeal withdrawn, though he loses thereby the on tunity which a trial would give, of clearing h from all suspicion of heresy, which the appeal, two acquittals, was adapted to create. Here, we pose, the matter ends. In due time, we may rece and give our readers a more full account of the who

DR. CODMAN'S SERMON,

We did not hear. The remarks of a correspond will be found in another column. We have ! that, between that sermon and that of Dr. Hawe there was a remarkable coincidence.

As to "Ultraism," as it is called, we think rath improperly,-many good things have been said, h nobody has yet expressed our views. We intend oon to take up the subject.

THE CONVENTION PREACHER .- The Re-Samuel May writes us from Leicester, that he, a Un tarian, did vote for Rev. Mr. Field as second preso er: and that he is confident that he is " far from b ing the only one" among Unitarians, who voted for him. Facts within our knowledge show, that the man ber must have been very small. We shall inquire

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY

We have received the twentieth Annual Report abstract of which was given in a late number of paper. As usual, it contains much valuable and in ting matter. The Appendix contains a sketch ofth the history of Society, the conclusion of which w

The receipts of the Society from year to appears by the Annual Reports, are as followed as 1816, \$5,714; 1817, 6,436; 1818, 5,971; 19,330; 1820, 15,148; 1821, 13,108; 1822. 1823, 11,545; 1824, 9,454; 1826,* 16,596 33.094; 1828, 31.591; 1829, 30.084; 1830 1831, 40, 450; 1832, 842,030; 1833, 47,83 1831, 40,450; 1832, \$42,030; 1833, 47,530; 57,818; 1835, \$83,062; 1836, \$52,227; makin 144. It appears by the above statement, that a sum of money has been received during the layears, than during the fifteen preceding years. The results of the Society have been as follows:

has assisted, since its formation, 2,495 young different evangelical denominations, from in the Union. The number aided in each year, from 1816 to 1836, is as follows: 161, 172, 205, 195 216, 198, 225, 156 524, 604, 673, 807, 912, 1,040, and those who received aid from the funds of t during the last year, 223 were connect Theological Seminaries, 507 with 35 Co Theological Seminaries, 507 with 35 College with 107 academical and public schools; making 1,040 young men connected with 159 instit About 800 individuals who have received is page, have already entered the Christian man about 50 of whom have game for the control of the contr

out 50 of whom have gone forth as mis

heathen lands.

The whole amount which has been refund by former beneficiaries, is as follows: during eleven years preceding April 30, 1826, \$339 60: 1827, 90 00; 1828, 864 22; 1829, 830 91; 18 1.007 84: 1831, 2,647 63: 1832, 1,312 7 2.113 27: 1834, 1.947 78; 1835, 2.957 14;

4,332 53; making 18,443 69.

The sum of earnings by the beneficiaries far land school-keeping, reported from year to year, the last ten years, is as follows, viz.: 1827, 84. 1828, 5,149; 1829, 8,728; 1830, 11,010; 11,460: 1832, 15,568: 1833, 20,611: 1834,26,26 1835, 29,829; 1836, 33,502. The whol

Week before last, we published the add Secretary, at the late annual meeting at New York showing that this Society rejoices in every success effort, by whomsoever made, to increase the number of good ministers of Jesus Christ. We then intim that we might again advert to this subject. The extract here given shows the results of that policy; or rather, a part of the results; for, by its example, appeals, and its success, it has called into being all the other forms of effort for the same object, now used it the country. All the good that is done by Baptist. Episcopalian, and other sectarian Education Societies, may with propriety be counted among the fruits of its

Will the Editor of the Presbyterian seriously consider, whether aiding and imitating this Society is rel a better employment, than trying to divert funds from its treasury, for sectarian purposes, by appealing to sectarian jealousy?

. In 1826 the time for holding the annual meeting ass changed, and the Annual Report of that year embraces period of twenty months.
† During this your upwards of \$27,000 were receited by legacies.

BAPTIST RIBLE SOCIETY.

The Baptist Convention at Hartford voted the offer of \$5,000 from the Managers of the Amer ican Bible Society, to aid in the printing and distribu tion of the Scriptures in foreign tongues, upon certain conditions, viz. that the translations so a be conformed in their principles to the English ver and that every society receiving such aid must furnit a declaration that the translations thus assisted are accordance with this requisition." On "the prop sition of the Managere of the American Bible So to send Bible agents to the different mission state to take charge of the Bible cause, so far as that Bo is concerned, and inquiring whether it will be ago ble to this Board that such an agent or agents be to their stations-it being understood that Bapte shall be employed in this service at all Baptist state they voted, that "in the present state of things, they not perceive that the appointment of such an up would subserve any valuable purpose." They voted, "that, unless the American Bible Societ of its Board of Managers, passed Feb. 17, 1836.

June 10, 1836. organization for Bible transla foreign tongues; and that a Conve-purpose in Philadelphia, in April, ican Bible Society did not "reand on May 12, at a meeting of the state of New York, a Society the American and Foreign Spencer H. Cone is President. New York, Cor. Secretary; Mr. Secretary; Wm. Colgate, Esq. all the Baptist papers that we

movement, as premature. Does not justice require that the Society be amended, so that the shall be a part of it?

METHODISTS AND ABO The Western Christian Advoca thus notices the doings of the Ger the subject of " Modern Abolition

the subject of "Modern Abolitioni
The following preamble and
adopted last Friday afternoon, hav
cussion two days before a full conf
of spectators. Notwithstanding th
ting in its character, and of great
church, and to the whole country,
of it was extended through four the
conference remained generally
the last. And we can but hope th
its opinions, so strong and deliberat
much influence with all reasonable
unfortunately engaged in the visio
ous project of modern abolitionism
tion passed by a vote of 122 to 1.
olution was divided into two parts
first on the part which expresse
to modern abolitionism—ayes 120. first on the part which expresses to modern abolitionism—ayes 120 second part of the resolution, which wish, or intention to interfere with ical relation between master and she slaveholding states, the vote wayes 137, nays none. The preamtion to print the whole, also passed.

Copy of preamble and resolu General Conference of the Church in regard to modern Charch in regard to modern as Whereas great excitement has try on the subject of modern about ported to have been increased in the unjustifiable conduct of two me eral Conference, in lecturing upon eral Conterence, in lecturing upon agitating topic; and, whereas sach part of any of its members is calcu-this body the suspicions and distruc-ty, and misrepresent its sentiments point at issue; and, whereas, in this a due regard for its own character, concern for the interests of the chu care, demand a full, decided and ion of the views of the General

sion of the views of the General premises; therefore, Resolved, by the delegates of ences, in General conference asso disapprove, in the most unqualified to two members of the General correported to have lectured in this and in favor of medern abolitionism Resolved, by the delegates of the ences, in General conference asses are decidedly opposed to modern wholly disclaim any right, wish or ifere in the civil and political relation

and slave, as it exists in the slav Resolved, by the delegates of foregoing preamble and resolut riodicals. THOMAS L. Do Cincinnati, O., May 14, 1836.

fere in the civil and pe

The Editor of the Cincinnati Je The Baltimore delegation stated was new to us. Of 150 ministers ence, not one holds slaves. A disti ence, not one notes server.

of the church in Baltimore was latselling a slave. Slave traffic is not
Methodist Conference of Baltimore,
that our Southern friends are not quamanaging as they are sometimes re-

"INTERFERE

We would respectfully inquire of rned, whether the friends of slave mitted its enemies to outwit themsel as ever wise men did. Some time at the south raised the cry, "You interfere with slavery in the slavehol gress has no right to interfere wi States. Abolitionists intend to inter Congress to interfere, with slaver In reply, the abolitionists cried out: der! We have no such intention Congress possesses no such power knows that Congress has no such polookers on, who belonged to nei first resolution, which declares the no right to interfere in any in any of the States, has passed the sentatives, by a vote of 182 to nine nine, to our certain knowledge, and ought we know, being men who wou every Anti-Slavery Society in the

to-morrow. w, we should be glad to kn interfere, means. Some years ago King,—a man who certainly knew who profess to know all about this m a plan in the U. S. Senate for appro-ceeds of the public lands, after the public debt, to the extinction of slave States by the purchase of the slaves. this plan might easily be so arran would be emancipated, except with t master, or according to the law of t he should belong, or both. We an appropriation be interfering, in late resolution? Various plans have by men of some talents and infor ongress might encourage emancipa slaveholding States or individuals their aid, in accomplishing it. Are and all other plans for the same purp

be laid, all voted down at once by t That Congress has no right to pass slavery in the several states, is very e vote says, Congress has no right to way. It seems to contemplate the terfering in more than one way. It other kind or kinds of interference, bea legislation emancipating the slaves.

other ways? Whatever the word interfere may ! tofore,in the mouth of any party, ther the meaning that will be given it in futu be understood as condemning and fo tion of Congress, which can have a rect or indirect, in favor of the termi within any of the States. If Maryla should desire and request aid from ing themselves from slavery, this vo stood as forbidding it. In short, it

as Gov. McDuffie wishes to have it In our judgment, the abolitionists better, if, when accused of intendingress to interfere, &c. they had insis the precise meaning of the charge, I of it as " slander." They might b at a little harder,-if indeed the sco and they might not have prevented t conveniently indefinite resolution; i port, except in cases of absolut me, a considerable number other natives got up a peti n both the grog shops and dis-

ssion appeared much more and an half before. The gov. be well established and order a good extent, were revived rship was encouraging. One for several months, con

EMBLY of the Presbyterian es from Pittsburgh, had thro before them,—all undecided mes, the transfer of the West-Society to the care of the Ass concerning slavery. The held regular meetings by themto submit to no jurisdiction of ing slavery. Ne decisive verse subject. The Editor of the erald thinks that the slavery

drawn his appeal, induced by f proceedings of late, and of Mr. Barnes; though he still d go to trial, he could sustain er has consented to have the th he loses thereby the opporuld give, of clearing hi resy, which the appeal, after pted to create. Here, we sup-In due time, we may receive nore full account of the whole

AN'S SERMON.

remarks of a correspo column. We have been told and that of Dr. Hawes it is called, we think rathe

things have been said, but PREACHER .-- The Re om Leicester, that he, a Uni . Field as second preachhat he is "far from h

Unitarians, who voted for edge show, that the nam . We shall inquire for

CATION SOCIETY. tieth Annual Report, an in a late number of or s much valuable and inter conclusion of which w

ety from year to year, as eports, are as follows, viz. 36; 1818, 5,971; 1819, 821, 13.108; 1822, 15,940 1826.* 16.596: 182 ceived during the last five ety have been as follows. It mation, 2,495 young men of minations, from every State ber aided in each succeeding, is as follows: 7, 138, 140, 198, 225, 156, 300, 404, 2, 1,040, and 1,040. Of om the funds of the Society sted with 159 inst

, is as follows: during the April 30, 1826, \$339 60; in 22; 1829, 830 91; 1830,

3 69.
y the beneficiaries for labor arted from year to year, for follows, viz.: 1827, \$4,000; 28; 1830, 11,010; 1831, 26,368; 30,611; 1834, 26,368; 502. The whole amount is

mual meeting at New York, y rejoices in every suco de, to increase the number rt to this subject. The exresults of that policy; o its; for, by its example, its has called into being all the same object, now used od that is done by Baptist inted among the fruits of it

imitating this Society is not trying to divert funds from purposes, by appealing to

of \$27,000 were received by

LE SOCIETY. at Hartford voted to reject he Managers of the Ame n the printing and distribueign tongues, upon certain ciples to the English v ing such aid must femile ons thus assisted are in ion." On "the propo e American Bible Society nuse, so far as that Board whether it will he agrees an agent or agents be sent rstood that Baptist vice at all Baptist stat ant state of things, they esa ment of such an agent le purpose." They

mssed Feb. 17, 1836, i.

ion to form a distinct

Greign tongues; and that a Convention be called for the surpose in Philadelphia, in April, 1837." The Amerand on May 12, at a meeting of Baptists, chiefly from the state of New York, a Society was formed, called the American and Foreign Bible Society .- Rev. Spencer H. Cone is President. Rev. Chs. G. Somers New York, Cor. Secretary; Mr. John West, Rec. Secretary; Wm. Colgate, Esq. Treasurer. Nearly all the Baptist papers that we have seen regret th

Society be amended, so that the word "Baptist" shall be a part of it?

Resolved, by the delegates of the annual confers, in General conference assemble4. That the going preamble and resolutions be published in our odicals. THOMAS L. DOUGLASS, Sec'y. incinnati, O., May 14, 1836.

The Editor of the Cincinnati Journal says:-The Baltimore delegation stated to us a fact which was new to us. Of 150 ministers in that Conference, not one holds slaves. A distinguished member of the church in Baltimore was lately expelled for selling a slave. Slave traffic is not tolerated in the Methodist Conference of Baltimore. These facts show that our Southern friends are not only use of destinate of that our Southern friends are not quite so destitute of conscience as they are sometimes represented.

We would respectfully inquire of all parties conerned, whether the friends of slavery have not permitted its enemies to outwit themselves, as completely on their own enterprize. as ever wise men did. Some time ago, certain men Congress to interfere, with slavery in the States." and if, on his arrival, he is dissatisfied with the counentatives, by a vote of 182 to nine; some of those nine, to our certain knowledge, and all of them for ought we know, being men who would be glad to see every Anti-Slavery Society in the nation disbanded

Now, we should be glad to know what that word, interfere, means. Some years ago, the Hon. Rufus King,—a man who certainly knew as much as some who profess to know all about this matter,—submitted a plan in the U. S. Senate for appropriating the proceeds of the public lands, after the payment of the public debt, to the extinction of slavery in the United States by the purchase of the slaves. The details of this plan might easily be as arounced the too slaves. this plan might easily be so arranged, that no slave would be emancipated, except with the consent of his master, or according to the law of the State to which he should belong, or both. We ask, would such an appropriation be interfering, in the sense of the Congress might encourage emancipation, and aid such slaveholding States or individuals as should request their aid, in accomplishing it. Are all these plans, and all other plans for the same purpose that ever can be laid, all voted down at once by this resolution?

That Congress has no right to pass laws, abolishing slavery in the several states, is very evident. But the vote says, Congress has no right to interfere in any may. It seems to contemplate the possibility of interfering in more than one way. It condemns some other kind or kinds of interference, besides that of direct legislation emancipating the slaves. What are those other ways?

Whatever the word interfere may have meant heretefore, in the mouth of any party, there is no doubt as to the meaning that will be given it in future. This vote will rstood as condemning and forbidding any action of Congress, which can have any influence, direct or indirect, in favor of the termination of slavery within any of the States. If Maryland, or Kentucky, should desire and request aid from Congress in freeing themselves from slavery, this vote will be underlood as forbidding it. In short, it will be understood

as Gov. McDuffie wishes to have it understood. la our judgment, the abolitionists would have done better, if, when accused of intending to induce Congress to interfere, &c. they had insisted upon knowing method adopted for giving an "expression of public the precise meaning of the charge, before complaining of it as "alander." They might have been scolded at a little harder, -if indeed the scolders were able-

the western Christian Advocate, a Methodist paper, this notices the doings of the General Conference on subject of "Modern Abolitionism."

The following preamble and resolutions were elegated that Friday afternoon, having been under discussion of it was extended through four different seasons, yet becard, and to the whole country, and the discussion of it was extended through four different sessions, yet becard, and to the whole country, and the discussion of it was extended through four different sessions, yet becard, and to the whole country, and the discussion of it was extended through four different sessions, yet becarded through four different sessions, yet becarded and the western of the conference remained generally patient and earling the subject of modern abolitionism. The first resolutions was divided into two parts, and the vote taken first on the part which expresses decided opposition is madern abolitionism—ayes 120, nays 14. On the second part of the resolution, which disclaims all right, with, or intention to interfere with the civil and political relation between master and about two was still stronger—ayes 137, nays none. The preamble and the resolutions depicted by the Whole, also passed, by large majorities. Copy of preamble and resolutionism, which is to such a subject of modern abolitionism.

Whereas great exceitement has pervaded this country on the subject of modern abolitionism, which is to such a subject of modern abolitionism. Which is to such a subject of modern abolitionism, which is to such a subject of modern abolitionism. Which is to such a subject of modern abolitionism, which is to such a subject of modern abolitionism. Which is to such a subject of modern abolitionism, which is to such a subject of modern abolitionism of the subject of modern abolitionism, which is to such a subject of modern abolitionism. Which are the subject of modern abolitionism, which is to such a subject of modern abolitionism, which is tof the country of the subject of modern abolitionism, which is to

and in favor of modern abolitionism.

Roolved, by the delegates of the annual confernaces, in General conference assembled, That they are decidedly opposed to modern abolitionism, and wholly disclaim any right, wish or intention, to interfere in the civil and political relation between master and slave, as it exists in the slaveholding states of this leave to the civil and political relation between the civil and political relation between master to trade in, for I intend to let others see that money can be made without dealing out this accursed article.

This is an unat two want here to make us a happy republic.

If any of your friends would ship me pork, flour, fard, nails, butter, mackerel, shoes, &c. &c., I would make shipments of camwood, ivory, arrow root, &c. in payment. The articles of rum, for I intend to let others see that money can be made without dealing out this accursed article.

This is an unat two want here make us a happy republic.

This Samuel Benedict is a very interesting man. While a slave in Georgia, he acquired the confidence of his master by his talents and integrity, to such a degree that he was entrusted with the management of his master's affairs, almost as Joseph of old was with Potiphar's. In this condition, he acquired for himself a property of nearly \$10,000, with which he emigrated to Liberia. He was a "self-educated" man. He had a good library, containing a works on Law, Medicine, and Theology. The company with which he had sailed, while at Savannah, held frequent prayer meetings for the divine blessing

It should be understood, as some do not seem to gress has no right to interfere with slavery in the world where they please. The slave, who has been n reply, the abolitionists cried out: "Slander-slan- try, and chooses to emigrate to Boston or New York, ows that Congress has no such power." And the lantic, and then staying there or coming back, just as lookers on, who belonged to neither party, said he chooses. True, even this ought not to be required, "so be it—so it is." And now, Mr. Pinckney's as a condition of liberty, of those who are fit for it; than a wen interrupts personal identity.

Since the above was put into the hands of the printer, we have received a note from the pastor in Vt., whose letter is the occasion of these remarks. He says that school, to the great benefit of her pupils. "one remark in that extract will inevitably be misunderstood, taken dissociated and apart from the | The Book of Wealth; in which it is proved from the was wholly inadvertent and not intended to cast a was wholly inadvertent and not intended to east a reflection on any minister in Vermont,—we introduced the remark that some ultraists "had preached down once flourishing congregations," &c. in a connection from which it would be natural to apply it to those for whom it was not intended. While we truly re-

So, then, the statement was not made concerning ministers in Vermont, who oppose Mr. Burchard. As we had some acquaintance with the facts, as they actually exist in that state, and therefore knew tha the "statement" was exceedingly wide from the truth concerning them, the Editor of the Telegraph may perhaps account for our "astonishment," fore he recived his last mentioned letter. If he preserves a file of the Recorder and will examine it, he will find that we have written much less concerning Mr. Burchard, than one would suppose from his remarks. If he refers to our editorial labors in another place, examination will prove that they had no reference to Mr. Burchard whatever,-unless, indeed, we may have published some accounts of revivals in which he was active, without any remarks by way of science—which we fearlessly trust where it has the

BAGDAD .- We have just received our file of Ser ampore papers to Jan. 14. The following is the only oil on the head of Sa al from a horn, which is incornaticle of much interest, which we have yet found in them. The fact appears to be authentic; and the method adopted for giving an "expression of public opinion" is such as might have been expected there,

review his facts.

rather than in some other parts of the world. and they might not have prevented the passage of this conveniently indefinite resolution; but they would not most fallen a victim to popular fury, in consequence of Court street.

maintain for Bible translation and distribution in reagnization for Bible translation and distribution in regarding whether there is no mode in which repose in Philadelphia, in April, 1837." The American and Poreign Bible society did not "rescind its resolutions;" For our part, we take our stand with the nine. Let the resolution be amended, so as to declare that Conjugate and and Poreign Bible Society.—Rev. please of Statistically collected crying out vengence of Homework States, and we will vote for it. Let it be defined, so as to mean something in particular, and we will consider it. But standing in its presut indefiniteness, we object against it.

COLONIZATION.

Rev. Alexander Proudits, D. D. Corresponding Secretary of the New York City Colonization Soriety, has put into our hands a circular, dated May 14, inviting contributions to the funds of that Society, to be frow the disturbance was put into Col. That "A was dispersed without bloodshed. In the mean time the unfortunate cause of the disturbance was put into Col. That "A was dispersed without bloodshed. In the mean time the unfortunate cause of the disturbance was put into Col. That "A was dispersed without bloodshed. In the mean time the unfortunate cause of the disturbance was put into Col. That "a great portion of the blooming to one of the standard packed of the Buseonsh sung mough; but and the condition of the poorer class from the properties of Fernale Piety. By Robert Philip, of Maberry Chaple. New York, No. A. P. Pietos A. Co. 1836, pp. 251, 1800.

This work speaks of "Varieties of Fernale Piety. By Robert Philip, of Maberry Chaple. New York Co. 1836, pp. 251, 1800 METHODISTS AND ABOLITIONISTS.

The Western Christian Advocate, a Methodist paper, thus soutces the doings of the General Conference on the subject of "Modern Abolitionism."

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted last Friday afternoon, having been under discontinuation of the subject of the s Colored persons in five different States, who wish to emigrate to Liberia. Mere than three fourths of them have been liberated on condition of going this summer. As a fair statement of the present condition and propects of the Colony, Dr. Proudfit requests us to publish the following extract of a letter from Samuel Benedict, one of the Colonists, to Elliott Cresson, dated Oct. 31, 1835:—

The emigrants that came out with me have generated and the personal property of the colonists of the colonists of the colonists of the colonists. The emigrants that came out with me have generated the colonists of the colonists of the colonists of the colonists. The emigrants that came out with me have generated the colonists of the colonists of the colonists of the colonists of the colonists. The emigrants that came out with me have generated the colonists of the colonists of

would soon have been cooled by a lew snots from our Indian sepoys.

Col. Chesney was, at the date of that letter, still at Bir; and it was said that Mahomed Ali was doing every thing in his power in an underhand manner, to frustrate the objects of his expedition, and to prevent the establishment of Steam Navigation on the Euphrates. It was, however, well known, that the Russians were at the bottom of this opposition.

Letters, Conversations and Recollections of Coleridge. New York, Harper & Brothers. 1836.

pp. 226, 12mo. Some English periodical spoke of this work, before its republication in this country, as far more interesting and satisfactory than the "Table Talk." Perhaps it will prove so on thorough examination; for it is in a greater degree composed of the very words of Coleridge, instead of his conversations as remembered by a hearer; but certainly we are less fortunate in opening at interesting passages, and more frequently blunder upon what is or may have been well enough for him to write, in a careless letter to a friend who would understand it, but which ought never to have been given to the public. Almost any man of common sense and tolerable education may be made to pass for a great man after his death, if some friend will collect and publish all the good things he ever said or wrote, as the author of Cecil's Remains has done; and almost any one may be made to appear a fool, by publishing all the common place and weak and silly things that he has said. It is not dealing fairly with a man's reputation, therefore, to publish every thing that ever ame from him in private intercourse.—But we must stop. This work contains some very fine pussages, and is well worth its price.

P. S. On further examination, we like this book better than we did at first, but see no reason to alter the general character of these remarks.

reasons for preferring Episcopacy. By Rev Calvin Colton. New York, Harper & Brothers. 1836. pp. 208, 12mo. Thoughts on the Religious State of the Country; with

Mr. Colton is known to the public as the late London Correspondent of the N. Y. Observer, and author splendid copy of Heary's Commentary, Clarke's of a work called "Four Years in Great Britain."

Commentary, Blackstone's Commentary on the ComWe shall probably examine the work more is detail We shall probably examine the work more in detail mon Law, Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, Rollin's at another time. At present, we notice only a single Ancient History, and many valuable miscellaneous point. Mr. Colton is "not aware, that there is any sort of claim for any ministry," but the Episcopal, "as having been perpetual—uninterrupted" from the time of the apostles. Now, we believe that, ever since the days of the apostles, there have been minis ters who were pastors of single congregations of beat the south raised the cry, "You have no right to understand, that the citizens of Liberia are freemen, lievers; and that their succession has been none the interfere with slavery in the slaveholding States. Con- and if dissatisfied, can migrate to any part of the less "perpetual and uninterrupted," because, during much of the time, there have been men who claimed States. Abolitionists intend to interfere and induce emancipated on condition of going there, is a freeman; to be bishops over them. "The gates of hell" have not prevailed against the succession of those who have been pastors, each of his own flock, each deriving his der! We have no such intention. We know that Congress possesses no such power. Every body he can do so, and be a freeman still. His "expatricular authority, as does every true minister of Christ, diation" amounts to the necessity of crossing the Athealthy excresence upon the ministry; and no more "interrupts" the perpetual succession of pastors,

The Village School. To which is added, Jenny, or right to interfere in any way with slavery in any of the States, has passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of 182 to nine; some of those than they are.

The Conversion of a Child, a Narrative. By Mrs. P. H. Browz, author of the "Tree and its Fruits."

New York, 12ra Collier, 1836. pp. 126, 18mo. A very interesting book, showing how a religious influence was exerted by a female teacher in her

Rich. By Thomas P. Hunt. New York, Ezra Collier. 1836. pp. 119, 18mo. Rev. E. Poor of Berkley Ordained, May 8th, R

some of their gains. The dectrine is doubtless true, as a general rule, but not without many exceptions It is often the duty of men to labor for the good of others, in stations which yield only a bare subs This is extensively thre case with preachers of the gosmappropriation be interfering, in the sense of the great the mistake, we hope this correction of it will remove any unpleasant feeling to which it may have been thought of, by men of some talents and information, by which congress might encourage emancipation, and aid such to insert this explanation.—S. R. Telegraph. But such cases woul d not occur, but for the idleness, extravagance or avar ice of others.

Biography of Elhana: 1 Winchester. By Edwin Martin Boston, I I. B. Brewster. 1836. pp. 252, 12800.

Wiachester was the founder, at least in this countsy, of Restorationism . The fact, that the receivers out resorting to the reasoning which he employed be- of this doctrine are br caking off from the no-hell Universalists, and attem pting to make religion a serious thing, will make his I nistory a matter of some interest. We have not had tim e to examine the work.

The Child's Scripture; Question Book. Written for the American S. S. Union, and revised by the Com-mittee of Publication. Philadelphia, Am. S. S. Union, pp. 197, 1 Smo.

This is a series of questions, with brief answers and eferences to chapter and verse, embracing "a general censure. We submit the question to his own conscience—which we fearlessly trust where it has the the means of information—whether he ought not to be regarded as introc actory to "the Union Questions. The design is good, and the questions and references appear to be well arr anged. The cuts are numerous, and very coarse. & famuel is represented as pouring

This is another ex ample of early piety. These works are for sale at , the Union's Depository, 22,

is hid in the West Indies, where their extreme licenotsness is notorious.

Vist to Constantinople and Athens. By Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. N. Author of "Ship and Shore." New York, Leavitt, Lord & Co. Boston, Crocker & Brewster. 1836. pp. 348, 12mo.

The author says of this book, in the preface There are passages in it which I could wish were ut: but it is now too late." Probably we shall find some of them, before we have finished the volume. We have found already, passages, for which we are glad it is published.

A New Guide for Emigrants to the West, containing sketches of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michi-gan, with the Territories of Wisconsin and Arkan-ses, and the adjacent parts. By J. M. Peck, A. M. of Rock Spring, Illinois. Boston, Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. 1836. pp. 374, 18mo. Peck's "Guide for Emigrants," published in 1831,

e believe, has been thought the best thing extant for sent condition of the West. He does not know exctly where "the far west" is; but thinks it will nize very perfectly. oon be found at California, or Nootka Sound.

nted in 1833, should be still in the market. It apcars to be a very attractive book and of good influ nce. True, the cut of a load of hay is bad; but then, we have never yet seen a good one. The frogs, and the toad under a board; are done "to the life." The flowers are as well done as the occasion required. The descriptions are beautiful, and generally, we beleve, accurate.

PRACTICAL THOUGHTS. By William S. Nevins, D. D. Late Pastor of a Church in Baltimore. A nest edition of this excellent little work has been published by the American Tract Society.

Uncle Philip's Conversation with the Children about the Whale Fishing and the Polar Seas. Two volumes, 18mo. New York, Harper & Brothers,

Those are the 26th and 27th Numbers of the "Boys d Girls' Library of Useful and Entertaining knowledge." So far as we have read, it makes the business of taking whales plainer to us, than it ever was before. Sent us by Russell, Shattuck & Co.

UNION BUILDING OF CANADA .- The Rev Thaddeas Osgood requests us to state that donations will be received by Rev. Dr. Fay, of Charlestown, or by Mr. Pierce, 9, Cornhill. His Honor the Mayor of ston, and Judge White, of Salem, are among the

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Ordained at Westfield, Mass. June 1, Rev. EMER Ordained at Westfield, Mass. June 1, Rev. Emerson Danis, as colleague pastor with Rev. Isaac Knapp, over the Congregational Church in said place. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Reaben S. Hazen, of the church in Agawam; Sermon by Rev. John Todd, of Edwards Church, Northampton; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D. of Springfield; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. Timothy M. Cooly, D. D. of Granville; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Chas. J. Hinsdale, of Blandford; Charge to the People by Rev. Francis L. Robbins, of Enfield, Conn.; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Henry Eddy, of Middle Granville. On Wednesday hat week, Mr. Homes Barnows.

ding Prayer by Rev. Henry Eddy, of Middle Granville.

On Wednesday last week, Mr. Homer Barnows was ordained Pastor of the 2d Congregational Church in Middleborough. Introductory Prayer by Rev. S. Raymond of Freetown; Sermon by Rev. T. Robbins, of Rochester; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. S. Holimes of New Bedford; Charge to the Pastor by the Rev. O. Fowler of Fall River; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. E. Maltby of Taunten; Address to the People by Rev. A. Cobb, of T.; and Concluding Prayer by Pager E. Poer of Berkley.

Ordained, May Sth, Rev. TOBIAS PINKHAM, late Ordained, May 8th, Rev. TOBIAS PINKHAM, Into of Andover Theol. Seminary, over the Presbyterian Church in Dracat and Lowell. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Colburn of Stoneham; Sermon by Prof. Emerson of Theol. Sem. Andover; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. Mr. Coggin of Tewksbury; Charge by Rev. Dr. Dana of Newburyport; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Jesse Page of Andover; Address to the Church and Congregation by Rev. Mr. Peirce of Methuen; Prayer by Rev. Asa Rand of Lowell; Hymn and Benediction by the Pastor elect.

the Pastor elect. by the Pastor elect.

Ordained, in the South Parish, Andover, on the 11th ult. Mr. LORENZO L. LANGETROTH. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Norwood of Wilmington; Sermen by Rev. Prof. Emerson, of the Theo. Seminary; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. Mr. Emerson of South Reading; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Jesse Page of North Andover; Address to the Posple by Rev. Mr. Pierce of Methuen; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bennett of Wobarn.

by Rev. Mr. Bennett of Woburn.

Installed, at Milford, N. H. April 27, Rev. JOHN
W. SALTER. Sermon by Rev. Mr. McGee of Nashua, from 1 Cor. 14: 8; Charge by Rev. Mr. Moore,
former Pastor of the Church; Fellowship of the
Churches by Rev. Mr. Richards of Nashua; Address to the Church by Rev. Mr. Perry of Hollis. The services were peculiarly appropriate, solemn and impressive. The sermon and charge to the Pastor elect, furnished a very powerful illustration of what a minister should be and do; and of the results, to a congregation, of the ministry of reconciliation. The choir of tion, of the ministry of reconciliation. The choir of singers deserve high commendation for the taste in seing and performing the music on this occasion.

Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER of Salem, has recei ed a call from the 2d Presbyterian Church in Rochester, N. Y. to become their Pastor.

NOTICES.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The Ninth namal Meeting of the American Temperance Society, will be held at Maratoga Springs, on Friday, the 5th of August. Gembers of the Society, and friends of temperance are initied to attend. Editors of papers, and periodicals throughout the United States, friendly to the cause of temperance, are requested to insert the above in their publications.

By order of the Committee.

J. Edwards, Cor. Sec. Am. Temp. Soc.

The Executive Committee of the Marrachusette Mis-sionary Society will hold their first quarterly meeting at Prekins & Marrin's Committee Room. No. 174 Washing-ton street, on Tuesday, the 14th linet. B. S. STORES, Eroistres, June 1, 1336.

The Palestine Missionary Society will hold their next annual meeting at Rev. Mr. Phillip's Meetinghouse, Weymouth, North Parish, on the third Wednesday, Joth June next. Meeting for business, at 10 o'clock A. M. Public services at 2 F. M.; at the close of which a collection will be under to aid the funds of the Society.

Braintres, May 31, 1396. JONAN PERKINS, Sec'y.

Latest dates, London, May 6; Paris, May 7.

ENGLAND.—A resolution has been offered in the House of Commons, relating to the introduction of the poor laws in Ireland, during the debate on which, the following statement of the distressed state of the lower classes in that country was made:

That the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty to inquire into the condition of the poorer classes in Ireland, having finally reported, in which report it is stated, among other facts—

"1. That 'a great portion of the laboring population of Ireland are insufficiently provided with the common necessaries of life;" that 'not less than 2,385-000 persons of that class are in distress, and require relief for thirty weeks in the year, owing to want of

common necessaries of that class are in distress, and require relief for thirty weeks in the year, owing to want of

work;

"2. That 'the wives and children of many are obliged, reluctantly, and with shame, to beg;'

"3. That 'mendicancy is likewise the sole resource of the aged and impotent of the poorer classes in general, whereby encouragement is given to idleness, imposture, and general crime.'"

Ministers assured the House that they would shortly introduce a measure having for its object the relief of this unparalleled extent of misery.

TEXAS. No account of further operations. The papers give official orders of Santa Anna to Gen. Philasola, announcing his resolution to remain a prisoner of war, and that he had agreed on an armistice with Gen. Houston, "until we can agree upon terms of a lasting peace." He then gives such orders concerning the movements of troops,&c. as correspond with such circumstances. These are dated, April 22. An order of the turposes for which it was written. This, the the Texan Secretary of War, dated April 26, says author says, is rather a new work, than a new edition; being almost entirely re-written, to adapt it to the preout of the country. The documents do not harmo

soon be found at California, or Nootka Sound.

The Little Writer; designed as an aid to children in acquiring an easy and epistolary style. Boston, Joseph Dowe. 1836. pp. 108, 18me. It is designed to render the proposed "aid," by examples of well written letters, on such subjects as children may be expected to write upon. From the few we have had time to peruse, we should think it very well done.

The Young Florist; or Conversations on the Culture of Flowers, and on Natural History; with numerous engravings, from original designs. By Joseph Breck, Superintendent of the Horticultural Garden, Lancaster, Mass. Boston, Russell, Odiorne, & Co. 1833. pp. 168. 16mo.

We rather wonder that an edition of this work, printed in 1833, should be still in the market. It ap-GENERAL HOUSTON AT NEW ORLEANS.-

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

On Thursday, May 31, in the Senate, Mr. Webster speke on the Deposite bill, and offered an amendment, by which a portion of the surplus Jan. 1, 1837 shall be leaned to the states without interest, in proportion to their population at the last census. The bill was referred to a committee, of which Mr. W. was one, who have reported in favor of his amend

On Thursday, Mr. Calhoun's Incendiary Publica

On Thursday, Mr. Calhoun's Incendiary Publication bill passed the Senate to be engrossed, with unimportant amendments. The votes were Yeas—Messrs. Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Goldsborough, Grundy, King of Ala., King of Geo., Moore, Nieholas, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Wright—18.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Clay, Davis, Ewing of Ill., Ewing of Ohio, Hendricks, Hubbard, Kent, Morrison, Niles, Prentiss, Ruggles, Shepley, Southard, Swift, Tamlinson, Wall, Webster—18.

The Vice President gave his casting vote in the affirmative.

firmative.

On Friday, in the House, the bill from the Senate or make the annual sessions of Congress hereafter onmence on the first Monday of November (instead

of December) in every year, and to make the first session of every Congress terminate on the second Monday in May, was taken up and passed. INDIAN WAR .- The report of a battle, in which 400 Indians were killed, appears to be false. We have no news of any important operations by or against the Creeks or Seminoles. It is stated that Gen. Scott is to command against the Creeks, and Gen. Jessup under him; and Gen. Clinch in Florida; also, that the Governor of Georgia has called out the militia of that state en masse; also, that several hundreds of the Comanches, or neighboring tribes, beyond the Missis-

sippi, have taken arms.

In this city, Mr. Ephreim Lombard, to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Hall, Esq.—Mr. Wm. Bowen, to Miss Eliza Hudson—Mr. Azro B. Stiles, to Miss Hannah B. Woodbury—Mr. Edward Wright, to Miss Mary E. Wilson. In Dorchester, Dr. Howard Sargent, to Miss Char-

In Horenester, Dr. Howard Sargent, to Miss Char-lette Canningham.

In Hingham, Mr. George Eaton, of Springfield, Ms. to Ann T. daughter of the late James Moorfield, Esq. In Framingham, Mr. George Richardson, merchant, to Miss Harriet N. Philips.

In Gloucester, Mr. Gardner Colby, of Boston, to Miss Mary L. Roberts, of G. At Hubbardston, Wm. M. Russell, M. D. to Miss Mary Anne Warren.

At Boseawen, N. H. on Wednesday, June 1st. by Rev. Dr. Wood, Prof. Jarvis Gregg, of Western Reserve College, to Miss Alice B. Webster, daughter of the late Hon. Ezekiel Webster.

In Portland, by Rev. Mr. Chickering, Mr. Elnathan F. Duren, Bookseller, of Bangor, to Miss Mary C. eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Hyda of Portland.

In New York city, on the 26th ult. by Rev. F. S. Mines, the Rev. Austin Dickenson, editor of the National Praceher, to Miss Laura W. Campa, all of N.Y. tional Preacher, to Miss Laura W. Camp, all of N. Y.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr. Isaiah Souther, aged 53—Mr. Nathaniel Magoun, instructor, 40—Mr. Robert Walker, 30—Mr. John H. Corner, 50—on Saturday, Capt. Wm. Dyer, 59.

In Danvers, Elenzer Putnam, Esq. 77.

In Stoughton, Col. Robert Swan, 79.

In Braintee, Mr. Elihu Hunt, aged 71.—In Salem, Mrs. Anstiss, wife of Hon. Benj. Pickman, 67.

In Groton, Miss Alica Tarbell, Salem, Mrs. Anstiss, wife of Hon. Benj. Pickman, 67.

In Groton, Miss Alice Tarbell, 54. In Westboro', June 7th, Susan Rockwood, wife of

In Westboro', June 7th, Susan Rockwood, wite of the Rev. Elisha Rockwood, aged 55 years. "Bles-sed are the dead who die in the Lord; yea, saith the Spirit, from henceforth they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." In Marlboro', John D. 18, son of Dr. John Baker.

m Mariboto, John D. 15, son of IV. John Dasked Death caused by blasting a log, which broke his thigh in several places, and otherwise severely injured him. In Savannah, suddenly, Mr. John Rebinson, son of Mr. Nathaniel Robinson, of Wiscasset, second officer

of ship Sterling, 22.

At Cheraw, S. C. at the residence of his brother, Wm. H. Robbins, Esq. whither he had gone in the hope of recruiting his failing health, Chandler Rob-bins, M. D. of this city.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published Weekly, at No. 9, Cornhill, Boston Price One Dollar a year.

CONTENTS OF NEXT WEEK'S NUMBER. The Pigs, (with a Picture.) Seek the Lost. Support in Affliction. Recollections of the Sandwich Islands, No. 18 The Youngest Daughter. The Great Feast. Stories of the Bear. A Boy in Search of the Saint's Rest. A Boy's Prayer for his Parents Answered. Praiseworthy Conduct in a Pouth. Little Boy and his Sister. Singular Preservation of a Little Girl. Marringe Ceremony in the East. Select Senmane. Retrospection. June 10.

A TEACHER. A N experienced and successful English Teacher, who has followed up, as he conceives, all the real improvements of the age, in the applications of instruction to the youthful mind, where to aggor in a permanent school, either Public or Private. Address — A Tuscher, at this office.

INTERESTING MEMOIR. UST Published, a Memoir of Suannah E. Bingham, of East Haddam, Cona. by Rev. lease Parsons, Pastor the Congregational Okurch in that pjace. Price 15 cts. The subject of this valuable Memoir was in the ordinary circumstances of life, and exhibited in a remarkable degree the influence of Christian principles upon the daily duties and occupations of life. The accuracy of every attended

and occupations of life. The accuracy or every successions and occupations of life. The accuracy of the Am. S. S. Union, No. For Sale at the Depository of the Am. S. S. Union, No. For Sale at the Depository of the Am. S. S. Union, No. 22 Court street.

JAMES K. WHIPPLE, Agent.

June 10.

New Child's Question Book. JUST Published, the Child's Scripture Question Book, evan historical outline of the Bible. Embellished with sixty three engravings of Scriptural subjects. The design of this little volume is to furnish a general knowledge of the scope and contents of the Sacred Volume, as an introduction to a more particular and systematic study of it. For Sale at the Depository of the Am. S. S. Union, No. 22 Court street. June 10. JAMES K. WHIPPLE.

NEW BOOKS. MEMOIR of the Rev. Samuel Green, late pastor of Union Church, Boston. By Rev. Richard S. Storre,

D. A. New Guide for Emigrants to the West, containing sketches of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, with the Territories of Wisconsia and Arkanasa, and the adjacent parts. By J. M. Peck, A. M. of Rock Spring, Ill. The Baptingd Child. By Nehemiah Adams, Paster of Essex Street Church, Boston.

Sermons on Important Subjects. By Rev. C. G. Finney. Religious Consolation. Second Edition. By Rev. G. S. Gannett.

Rengrous Consolation. Second Edition. By Rev. G. S. Gannett.
Dialogue Stories for Children, Original and Selected. Visit to Constantinople and Athens. By Rev. Walter Cotton, U. S. N., Author of Ship and Shore. Shipwrecks and Disnaters at Sea, or Historical Narratives of the most neted calamities, and providential deliverances from fire and famine, on the ocean. With a sketch of the various expedients for preserving the lives of mariners by the aid of like boats, life preservers, &c. Compiled by Charles Ellens.

Letters, Conversations and Recollections of S. T. Coleridge.

Letters, Conversations and Fridge.

Evidence of the Truth of the Christian Bellgion, derived from the literal latitument of Prophecy; particularly as illustrated by the Green By the Rev. Almander Edit, militer of St. Cyros, Kincardinshire. From the sixth Edithory Edition. For Sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Weshington.

THE YOUNG FLORIST;

THE YOUNG FLORIST;

OR Conversations on the Culture of Flowers, and on Natural History, with numerous engravings, from original designs. By Joseph Beck, Superintendent of the Horticultural Garden, Lancashire, Mass.

This work consists of dislogues between Cultivators, the scenes of which are laid in the fields, so as to impart reality and smusement to their inquiries. It comprises the most practical directions on the culture of flowers, with which the author has endeavored to intermingle a taste for Natural/History, by introducing many incidents facts, relative to insects, &c. that naturally suggest themselves in the culture of the garden. For Sale by RUSSELL, SHATTUCK & CO.

June 10.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Family Book of Devotion, containing Daily Morning and Evening Frayers for four weeks; a Sermonand Evening Frayer every Sunday in the year; an Appendix of Frayer for particular occasions. With an Introduction on the importance of Family Religion. By Rev. Herman Hooker, M. A.

Christian Memoirs, or the Nature of Sin and Regeneration Illustrate Compiled by Heman Humphrey, D. D. President of Amberts College.

Memoir of Mrs. Ellis, by Rev. Wm. Ellis.

Combe on the Constitution of Man, 5th American edits, revised and enlarged.

Rev. Calvin Colton's Thoughts on the Religious State of the Country, with reasons for preferring Episcopacy.

Household Consecration. By Rev. N. E. Johnson.

Memoir of Dr. Bedell, 2d edition, enlarged and improved. Miss Beocher's Letters on the Difficulties of Religion. Thoughts on John.

Though on John.

The Benjured Child; Colton's Constantinople.

Godwin on Atheism; Godwin on Slavery.

The Poung Bride; Chaimer's Works; Clarke's Works.

Sacred History of the Deluge, &c. &c. Constanting Sooks, in the Various departments of Literature. June 10. NEW BOOKS.

CARPETING.

CULLIVER & BRIGGS, 313 Washington street, have
recently received, a large supply of imported Super
Carpeting, of the best fabric and style. The patterns are
mostly new, and the variety as extensive, it is believed, as
wilton Brussels and Valso. Wilton Brussels and Venetian Carpeting, Straw Matting of the different widths, at redvced prices. Rugs, Floor Cloths, &c. June 10:

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.

PREW & BABCOCK, 137 Washington street, have received their usual extensive variety of Housekeeping Goods, among which are the following, viz.

LINEN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS-7-3 and 44 very heavy Undressed Linen Shirtings, manufactured frompure hand spun Fins yarn; 5-4, 6-4, 9-9 and 10-12-4 French, Irish, and Scotch Lines Sheetings. 9-4 Pillow Case Linen.

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VALUABLE BOOKS;

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Harbingr of the Millennium—by Wr. Cognavell, D. D.

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At Hubbardston, Wm. M. Russell, M. D. to Miss Mary Anne Warren.
At Boseawen, N. H. on Wednesday, June 1st. by At Boseawen, N. H. on Wednesday, June 1st. by Rev. Dr. Wood, Prof. Jarvis Gregg, of Western Revenue.

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IN Medford, half of a Dwelling House, containing seven Rooms, pleasantfy attained in the centre of the village. Rant §120 per annum.
Also, a Wharf suitable for Lumber, Wood and Coal business. For further particulars apply to N. H. Bismer, Medford.

POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder.

For the Boston Recorder.

SPRING.

Lo! the winter is past, the rain is over and gone,—the Rowers appear in the earth,—the time of the singing obirds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land.—Cant. The voice of spring! the voice of spring! How gladly its sounds through the vallies ring! Fair nature awakes from her wintry sleep,

And a voice of joy comes back from the deep; Hail! hail to the sun, who returns to our clime, And with him brings back the sweet spring-time The sweet spring-time! how bright the flowers

Again spring up in their ancient bowers; The violet decks the blue mountain's brow, So lately clothed in a vale of snow; And the cowslips spring 'mid the waving grass, To gladden their eyes as the travellers' pass. The power of the sun confess the streams-

Far down in the valley the water gleams; The wreaths of snow to water melt As if they the power of magic felt-Their hoary locks are shorn from the hills, And earth resounds the voice of rills. The blue-bird and swallow return to our shore-

Weary of wing they will wander no more-They have seen the south and its isles so gay, But they have longed for the coming of leafy May; When sated with life in the orange grove, They should come once more to the land they lov cape, till you have bought something, whether you want it or not.

They have no great market houses in London, such as you find in Liverpool and Birmingham; but meats of all kinds, fish and vegetables, are exposed to sale at short distances, all over the city. This struck me as a very convenient arrangement, and I was led to inquire why it might not be adopted with advantage, in New York and other large cities on our side of the water.

water.
It seems to a New Englander, of 'steady

your time and breath in asking, whether the article cannot be afforded a little cheaper. There it is, for so much, and you may take it

or leave it, just as you please. Now might not the same system of trade be adopted, to the great advantage both of buyers and sellers, in this country? I am aware that it is acted 'on already, by some of our thriving shop keepers; but in general, when you inquire what is the

for, and lets me go away and inquire elsewhere, without offering it any lower, I take it for granted, that he meant to put it at a fair price, ér at least as low as he could afford it. But the moment he falls five or ten cents in a yard, I sus-

pect he is still too high, and ought to fall at least as much more. If there could be a gen-eral agreement among our merchants on this subject, such as virtually exists in London, Liv-

erpool, and other parts of England, all parties, I am confident, would be better off; and I sus-pect, that as it is, those who approach nearest to the *up and down* method, succeed best in the

long run.

Every body who goes to London, must, as a matter of course, visit the *Tower*. It stands on the north bank of the Thames, not far from a mile and a half below London bridge. Before

a mile and a half below London bridge. Before the invention of fire-arms, it might have sustained something of a siege, and it is now a strong prison; but there is nothing very commanding in its site, or imposing in its external appearance. I went one morning to see the curiosities of the Tower, such as cannon of great length and curious workmanship—the axe with which Anne Boleyn was beheaded—a hall hung round with ancient Saxon and English wennens and armor—another great hall filled

weapons and armor—another great hall filled with the sports of the Spanish Armada—another

with the spoils of the Spanish Armada—anoth-er containing a long line of equesterian statutes of the kings of England, as large as life, and in

the costume and armor of the times in which they lived—and still another immense hall, three hundred feet in length, in which they show you two hundred Thousand stand of arms, of fine workmanship, and kept in the most perfect

From the southern shores the zephyrs blow. From their winter retreats the insects go,-They fill the air with their tiny hum, Ever repeating "We come! we come!"

And the busy wild bee goes forth once more

For sweets to replenish his wasted store. Children of joy, to the fields come forth! Ye need not fear the keen blast of the north-List to the mellow song of the bird, In the green areades of the forest heard-In the crowded city no longer stay-Dance joyfully round your Queen of May. F. V.

Travels.

From the New York Observer.

DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR.—NO. XVI.

these of the gin palaces, and their more humble auxiliaries. Between eight and nine, you will find access to most of the shops and counting rooms, and from that time to a late hour in the evening. This habit of our good kinsmen, who live so much 'nearer surrise' than we do, is not at all in their favor. But the shop keepers there have one custom, which might be adopted elsewhere, with great advantage. They almost always sell at fixed and invariable prices. In their shop windows, many of which are very large, you will see a great variety of articles, with the prices attached to them, for your inspection. If you step in, you will find every thing marked at the price which you must pay for it, if you take it. This is the way of doing business, not only in London, but in Liverpool and Birmingham, and everywhere, I believe, throughout the kingdom. It is useless to spend your time and breath in asking, whether the Gleanings in London.
It does not follow, as I am quite well advis It does not follow, as I am quite well advised, that, because every American who visits London finds a great many things to admire, or to marvel at, he can put them down upon paper so as to make them equally interesting to his countrymen at home. But if you think that some half dozen of the nugae which I picked up while I was there will be acceptable to your readers, here they are.

readers, here they are.

The dray-horses of London are animals of prodigious size and power. They resemble elephants, more than they do the ordinary breed of horses in the country. A gentleman told me he had three of them that were worth at least a handred pounds, that is about five hundred dol-lars a-piece. The best of these noble animals, already, by some of our thriving shop keepers; but in general, when you inquire what is the price of an article, you are not certain that it is put as low as it can be afforded, at a fair profit. If I am not mistaken, many of our respectable merchants feel constrained by the prevailing custom of chaffering, and by the prevailing custom of chaffering, and by the prevailing custom of chaffering, and by the prevailing custom of staffering, and by the prevailing custom of chaffering, and by the prevailing custom of competition, to act upon a system, which they dislike. Were we,' say they, 'always to name the lowest price, however cheap and favorable it might be to the buyer, not a few of our customers would leave us at once, because so many of our neighbors permit themselves to be beat down, taking good care to begin so high that they can well afford it.' All this is doubtless true, and this long talk about a penny or two, may perhaps sharpen the wits of the particles a little; but sure I am, that it costs a great deal more time and trouble, and conscience, than it is worth. When I call at a shop, and the clerk tells me, without preamble or palaver, what I can have a piece of muslin or broadcloth for, and lets me go away and inquire elsewhere, especially those owned by the great brewers, are worth even more than this. What a pity that especially those owned by the great brewers, are worth even more than this. What a pity that they should be unconsciously employed in the distribution of poison to so many thousands of families! This leads me to say that some of the breweries in the British metropolis are immense establishments. In their vats a strong swimmer might find abundant room to tire himself. I shudder when I contemplate the probability that a single one of them will destroy more thousands than fell in both the battles of Austerlitz and Waterloo. When will the government of the strong the strong that the strong the strong through the strong the strong through the strong throug Austerlitz and Waterloo. When will the governments and people of Britain and the United States be convinced that it is as bad at least to kill a hundred men with strong drink, as it is to take the life of one man with a pistol or a dag-ger? How will posterity wonder at the obtuse-ness of our moral sensibilities in regard to the making and vending alcoholic poison! Let but the meanest citizen of either country be murdered in cold blood, and you shall see the whole community roused as one man to pursue and bring the criminal to justice; but let thousands bring the criminal to justice; but let thousands perish under the slow tortures of intoxicating drinks, and where is the posse comitatus to arrest those who sold them the deadly potation, knowing it to be such? Where is even the public opinion, which effectually frowns upon the trade of dealing out 'death and damnation,' to the high and the low, the rich and the poor?

The natice of London is your numerous and

The police of London is very numerous and extremely well organized. The men who beong to this useful corps, amounting, if I was ightly informed, to four thousand or more, are rightly informed, to four thousand or more, are found in the streets at all hours of the day, as found in the streets at all hours of the day, as well as the night; and they are distinguished by a plain blue uniform, with a little trimming upon the collar. You meet them at every turn, and, judging from my own experience, they are very civil te strangers. As I often found it difficult to make my way from one part of this vast city to another, I soon learned to inquire of the first policeman I met, as I was quite sure he would be both able and willing to direct me. If you speak to any other person, whom you happen to meet, he may be as much of a stranger as yourself. And if you step into the nearest shop, you may, or may not, obtain the information you want. I ought to say, however, that if those whom you address can direct you, they will. I very rarely received a short and that it those whom you address can direct you, they will. I very rarely received a short and gruff answer; and not unfrequntly would the person spoken to, insist upon going with me into the street, or to the next corner, to make his directions more definite. Such attentions, in the midst of an immense and bewildering city, you cannot but feel and remember. You have a man, it is true and remember. eity, you cannot but feel and remember. You have a map, it is true, and you can, if you will, study it long enough to get a tolerably correct notion of all the principal streets and squares of the town; but I never could have patience to sit down to find a place, just as I was going out to meet an engagement—and then, one half the courts and cross streets are not to be found upon the map at all. There is nothing which cools the wrath of conchange, extreme and one the courts and cross streets are not to be found upon the map at all. There is nothing which cools the wrath of coachmen, carmen and omnibus drivers, so quick, when they find themselves jammed together, pell mell, in Cheapside, or Black-friars, and begin to vociferate, and brandish their long whips—nothing brings down their high temper, like the appearance of a policeman. 'Do you stop there, and you turn a little to the right, and you a little to the left, and you, sir, go with me to the office yon-der.' Thus he quells the rising storm almost in a moment, and the wave rolls on as before. Every body has heard how the principal thoroughfares of London are choked up with vehicles of every description, from the Lord Mayor's state coach down to the dog-cart of the butcher's bey and milk-man. This calls for a large stock of patience, in those who ride, or rather sit still; and is very annoying to foot passengers. But there is one advantage in it, which had not occurred to me, till I waited 'for the river to go by.' There is very little danger of being violently run over, for however many sons of Nimshi there may be in the crowd, they are compelled to 'let their moderation be known to all men.'

Some of the mahogany dealers, about the West India docks, show you immense piles of logs under cover. Many of those which I saw, were from four to five feet in diameter. I mention them, however, merely on account of the resit-very upon the high beams directly over the logs, by which, with the help of strong grappling irons, they are taken up and removed if from place to place, with the greatest ease. I had before seen one of these rail-ways, upon the second or third story of a large public edifice, for the purpose of transporting heavy stones from one part of the wall to the 'other, as they were wanted by the workmen.

Some of the expedients employed for advertising, in London, are quite amusing. One of them, and a very common one, is, to print the advertisement upon a broad sheet of paste board, in very large capitals. This being attached to the top of a pole, six or eight feet in length, is them, and a very common one, is, to print the advertisement pon a broad sheet of paste board, in very large capitals. This being attached to the top of a pole, six or eight feet in length, is carried through the streets, from morning till night, day after day, and week after week, by stardy men, who in one of our cities would be earning their dollar or two dollars a day, about the wharves and warehouses. Another method is, to fit out a kind of low waggon, with a high top, somewhat like a common market cart; to cover both ends and both sides with advertisements; and then deliver it over to the care of a servant and a donkey, for the benefit of all who choose to read and remember the street and the number. In all parts of London, you will find not only fruit stands at the corners of the streets, and about the public buildings, but stands and walks where small books, trinkets, and a great variety of articles of triding value, are offered to every one who passes. If you do not wish to purchase, you will do well to take no notice, either of these hawkers or their knick-knacks—for if you do, you will find it difficult to escape, till you have bought something, whether you want it or not.

They have no great market houses in London, sto hear them, and in the evening there were splendid illuminations in St. James Square and other parts of the metropolis. Yours, &c.

VOYAGE TO SMYRNA.

Extracts from a letter of Mrs. Jackson, missionary to Tro-hizond, communicated for the Boston Recorder, by Rov

Cyrus Mann. Jan. 30. We have worship in the cabin ever Jan. 30. We have worship in the cabin every evening, and a sermon on the Sabbath, when the weather will permit. We have had a Bible lesson in the book of Acts every day since the second week, which has been very pleasant and profitable to us all. Frequent opportunities have been taken to distribute Bibles and

tacks have been taken to distribute Bings and returned among the sailors, who are invariably respectful and kind to us.

The first land we saw was the Azores or Western Islands, on the 20th December. There are nine of these islands, five of which we saw. are nine of these islands, five of which we saw. They are all of volcanic origin. On Pico is a peak 7,000 feet in height. It presented a most grand appearance, being based in the ocean with its summit reaching the clouds. The next among them which most attracted our attention was Graciosa. It is all like a richly cultivated garden. Fields of grain of a most tuxuriant growth and of a lovely green were distinctly in view. The vine is also extensively delivered as a rect of their ideals. distinctly in view. The vine is also extensively cultivated on most of these islands. Neat villages and walks, fenced with white, completed the scenery of this land, surrounded with the deep dark waters. The inhabitants of these islands are Portuguese. The next land we expected to see was Cape St. Vincent in Portugal, one thousand miles ahead, which we heped to make with fair wind, the next Sabbath; but instead of that, we were beging above with It seems to a New Englander, of 'steady habits,' who spends a few weeks in London, as if the people never wanted to go to bed, nor to get up. Even the shop keepers, and other men of business, are an hour or two later, in the morning, than with us. If you go out much before eight o'clock, in the longest days, you will find mest of the shutters closed, except these of the gin palaces, and their more humble auxiliaries. Between eight and nine, you will find accept to most of the shops and counting nstead of that, we were beating about with storms and head winds till the 8th of January. storms and head winds till the 8th of January. We were blown out of our course several times by strong southerly winds. But we were finally permitted to approach the straits of Gibralter. Here we for the first time beheld the shores of the old world, stretching far along, both on the north and south of us. It was a delightful mean light exempts, when we nessed delightful moon-light evening, when we passe through them into the Mediterranesn sea. W were not alone, but in company with as man as twenty vessels of various descriptions, ships origs, and men of war, of different nations Our evening was protracted to a considerable length, as there were objects of interest from the commencement to the end of the straits.

We had a faint view of Cape Trafalgar

where, you will recollect, was fought the fa-mous battle between the English and French, in which the illustrious Lord Nelson fell. On the other side of us we could see the outlines of the dark mountains of Africa, which forcibly reminded me of the midnight moral darknes

reminded me of the midnight moral darkness which reigns there, and what was exceedingly painful to remember was, that so many of her sons were at that moment, in my own native country, suffering under cruel bondage.

About two o'clock that same night, we passed the rock of Gibralter, which has excited so much interest among geologists, mineralogists and all lovers of natural scenery. This and a high rock opposite to it, on the African shore, were, by the ancients, called the pillars of Hercules. They believed, too, that the Continents of Europe and Africa were connected, until Hercules opened a communication between the Mediterranean and Atlantic seas. By the time we had done gazing at these new and interest-

Mediterranean and Atlantic seas. By the time we had done gazing at these new and interesting scenes, mystrength was well high exabusted. There was nothing of peculiar interest in our voyage from the straits, till we arrived in sight of Sicily and Malta, except that we met with an American frigate, the Constitution, which heft Boston last August, having been erusing since in the Mediterranean. She was then returning to the straits. The Lieutenant, a very fine young man, came on board our vessel. Our Captain politely offered him a glass of wine, which he refused, saying that he drank nothing but cold water.

wine, which he refused, saying that he drank nothing but cold water.

For several days we were beating between Sicily and Malta, having a contrary wind, so that we had sufficient time to view these two interesting islands. The celebrated mount Ætna was to be seen, with its snow capped summit towering to the clouds. The inhabitants of Sicily are very numerous, there being one hundred thousand. Even Ætna is inhabited as far up as the snow, regions, workith. ited as far up as the snowy regions, notwith-standing it has in former years been such a ter-ror to its inhabitants. Flourishing villages have repeatedly been entirely buried by clouds of ashes and streams of burning lava, issuing from its crater. The soil is remarkably fertile, which I suppose induces people to risk their lives there. You are acquainted with the history of Mallerine and the strength of t which I suppose induces people to risk their lives there. You are acquainted with the history of Malta, its having been the place of St. Paul's shipwreck, &c. While we were sailing by this island, we turned to the last two chapters of the Acts, which contains an account of St. Paul's voyage from Cesarea to Rome, at the time he was cast on the shore of Malta, and never before was the history so full of interest. We must have crossed his tract saveral times, being driven as he was, "up and several times, being driven as he was, "up and down in Adria," for many days. From Sicily we made our course to the islands Cerigo (an-ciently Cytherea) and Cerigotto. Cerigo is the fabled birth-place of Venus. Southeas this was the island of Candia, supposed by the ancients to be the birth-place of Jupiter. We were filled with interest while looking upon

the recombining a long lime of expectation advantage of the internal feeding o

therefore, that she should make any excuses for an-choring, and thereby create disturbance. She ought to be driven away. When these orders reach the hong merchants, let them, in obedience thereto, imme-diately communicate them to the person who has the direction of the affairs of the said nation, (commanding) direction of the affairs of the said nation, (commanding) him to guard her out to sea and order her to return home. Let her (captain) not frame deceits and loiter about to create disturbance. If there be any opposition, it shall be investigated. Moreover, report the day of her departure. Hasten! Hasten! A special edict.

"Taoukwang, 15th year, 11th moon, 21st day." (January 9th, 1836.)—Chinese Rep.

MEDICAL LECTURES.

THE Medical Lectures at Dartmouth College, will com-mence on Thursday, the 11th of next August, and will continue (courteen weeks. Lectures on Anatomy, Surgery and Obstetrics, by R. D. Mussey, Prof.

Physiology, Materia Medica, and Medical Jurisprudence D. Oliver, Prof. by D. Oliver, Prof.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by J. Delamater, Prof.
Chemiatry and Pharmacy, by O. P. Hubbard, Prof.
The lectures on Theory and Practice will be given the
first five weeks of the term, two lectures daily. Fees for
the course \$30. Matriculating fee for the first course, \$2.

Hanover, May 20th, 1836. "Steow. June 5.

HOWE'S WORKS.

HOWE'S WORKS.

CLERGYMEN and Theological Students new have an opportunity of farnishing themselves with the complete works of this eminent writer, re-published in New-York, by John P. Haven, from the best English edition. It is offered at the publisher's price, in different bindings, at No. 5 Cornhill, Boston.

Opinions of Houre's Works.—"He seems to have understood the Gospel as well as any uninepired writer, and to have imbibed as much of its spirit. He has a vast variety of uncommon thoughts; and, on the whole, is one of the most valuable writers in our language; and I believe is the world."—Pality Doddridge.

"I have learned far more from John Howe, than from any other author I have ever read. There is an ustonishing magnificence in his conceptions."—Robert Hall.

"In purity of doctrine, in candor, amiableness and depth of spirit; in originality and independence of thought; in arrangement, coherence, and strength of argument; in comprehensiveness and richness of diction, we know of no religious writer whom we deem the superior of John Howe." Leonand Woods. Thomas H. Skinker.

June 2.

PAMILLY DEVOTION.

FAMILY DEVOTION. THE Family Book of Devotion, containing Daily Morn-ing and Evening Prayers for four weeks—A Sermon on Contemplation, and an Evening Prayer for every Sun-day in the Year, and an Appendix of Prayers for Particular Occasions—with an Introduction on the Importance of Pamily Religion—by the Rev. Hermann Hooker, M. A., as the of Particular of the Soul Act. Just necessived, for sale by

ther of Pertion of the Soul, &c. Just received, for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street. J. 2

ARE YOU A CHRISTIAN?

THE Second Edition of this little book is just published.

It has been favorably noticed in the religious papers.

Among the notices we select the following.

From the Caristian Watchman.

Are you a Christian Watchman.

Are you a Christian Watchman.

Are you a Christian Work printed the reference of the chart and to save the soul. It contains the whole body of religion in sixty-four pages, divided into three parts—The First Part contains sixteen questions, for self-examination, addressed immediately to each individual, from which it is difficult to excape, without stifling conviction. The Second Part comprises thirty-two resolutions, which, if firmly taken, will successfully answer the previous questions. The Third Part gives twelve directions for growing in grace—In following these directions, every traveller will soon find himself in the bright path way to heaven. We have seldom seen so much matter thrown into such a small compass. Go, reader, and purchase it, and say if we have told you of half its merits.

A clergyman verites—"The little work handed me, enti-

had its merits.

It is merits and the second of the second

Parker's Lessons in Rhetorical Reading.

UST Published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47

Washington street, Boston.

Progressive Exercises in Rhetorical Reading. Particularly designed to familiarize the younger classes of readers with the pauses and other marks in general use; and introduce them to the practice of modulation and inflection of the voice. By R. 6. Farker, A. M. Principal of the Franklin Grammar School, Boston: Author of "Progression Grammar Grammar Progression of the voice in English Grammar Checking the art of reading, lies in conveying to the papil a clear idea of tone, modulation and inflection of the voice.

We have many selections and compilations, abounding in all the beauties of task, learning and judgment, which may, with great advantage be put into the Rands of the pull, offer he has been daught the art of reading. This volume is designed to combine instruction and practice. The lands of the plan is new, and in many of its issuires entirely original.

—Extract from the Preface.

This book has been favorably noticed by many literary

ANDREWS AND STODDARD'S LATIN GRAMMAR. A Grammar of the Latin Language, for the use of Schoo and Colleges. By E. A. Andrews, and S. Steodard.

27 The Authors of this Grammar, who have enjoy good opportunities to become acquainted with the wan both of the Schools and Colleges of this country, in respect to their means of classical instruction, have attempted this work to furnish a manual alike adapted to the nece attess of the hegianner, and the convenience of the more a vanced scholar.

June 3.

Kingsley's Social Choir -- Fourth Edition In Institute of the Institute of I

A BOOK FOR THE SUMMER.

NOTT'S Sermons from the Powls of the Air, and the Lilies of the Field. Second Edition.

"The great object of this work is to make religion more cartify; more intimate with the necessities and blessing of work."

of earth."

Extract from the Sermons.

"Will you keep your eye open, and your ear attent, when you go a-dield-when you pass the road-when you are excluded by the groves-when you are plying your tools-when you are planning all the arrangements of trade and commerce? Will you here! the voice of wisdom steading the way, in the places of the paths?" Will you hear the voice of the Saviour as it sounds in the notes of every

in every flower? Will you fix your eye upon His smile, as it shines in every flower? Will you obey the Spirit, which calls it such do. warranted not to shrink, by washing. Furchasers this words to remembrance, and gives a tongue and a lesson to the fewls of the sir, and the lillies of the field? Published by Will.LIAM PEIRCE, 9 Cornhill. June 3.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

GROTON ACADEMY.

GROTON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Academy wish to obtain a suitably qualified person to take the charge of it as Principal; and to enter upon the duties of his office at the beninning of the fall term, viz. the second week in September. An experienced teacher is desired, and one who includes the make teaching his business, and who would be willing to open a boarding-house for the accommodation of his pupils. On account of the funds of the institution, the trustees will be able to afford a liberal compensation to the Proceptor. Such as may wish to take charge of this institution, are requested to send in their names and proposals, with testimonials of their qualifications, to the subscriber at Groton—till the middle of July.

In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements,
May 13. 9w. Dr. John Cauren, Secretary.

WARREN ACADEMY, WOBURN.

THE Summer Term at this Institution, will commence, Monday, June 7.
Instruction will be given in all the branches, usually taught in Academies and High Schools; including French. The Female Department will be under the care of Miss B. L. Coman, who has been employed, during two preceding terms.

Le Coiman, who has been employed, during two preceding terms.

Le Coiman, who has been employed, during two preceding terms.

mendmendous and well-regulated Boarding-House is connected with the Institution. The Teachers will constantly reside at this Boarding-house, and have under their immediate supervision all acholars entrasted to their care. Special attention will be paid to the Habits and Morals of the pupils.

The subscriber hopes, by panetual attention to his business, and by a thorough course of instruction, to merit a share of public patronage.

Tuition per quarter of 12 weeks,

Tuition per quarter of 12 weeks,

A 00 Board, including washing, can be obtained at the Board, ing-House and in respectable families, for \$2,00 per week.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Dr. Pay, and George Warren, Esq.

Charlestown; and Hardy Ropes, Esq. Boston; Rev. Mr. Pickett, Reading; Rev. J. Hennett and Dr. Cutter, Wohrn.

Moburn, May 18, 1836.

"THE WINE QUESTION."

THIRD Edition of Surgent's Letter on the State of the Temperance Reform, to the Rev. Caleb Stetaon, of Medford, Mass. This letter is believed to contain many interesting and visitable facts, connected with the "Wine Question." To promote its expensive circulation among the friends of Temperance, this pamphel, containing 66 octavo pages, will be furnished by the publishers, and at

Literary and Theological Review;

CONDUCTED by Leonard Woods, Jr. It is the object of this work to pronote enlightened views of the doctrines and duties of Christianity, and that religion of the heart from which all true morality proceeds. Avoiding the details of ecclesiantical policy, it occupies a ground common to all the friends of sound theology, and the exhibits the order of our churches, and is anstained by communications from leading men in the different denominations.

munications from leading from it the districts.

It designs to commend to notice the works of the venerable failters of English and American divinity, and such works of the present day as may seem calculated to subserve the cause of scriptural religion; such works as may be exciting a contrary influence will be subjected to the ordeal of independent criticism. Both the encouragements and dangers discerned in the tendencies of the times will be pointed out. As a general rule, the names of the writers are given.

and dangers discerned in the
be pointed out. As a general rule, the names of the writers are given.

Tenan.—83,00 a year, payable in advance,—otherwise,
four dollars. Any Clergymen obtaining five subscribers,
and becoming responsible for them, shall have a sixth copy
gratia. OTTS, BROADERS & CO. Poblishers, 147 Washington street.

The Agency for the above work having been transferred
to us, subscribers for 1836, Vol. 3, will please make payment to av. Those in the habit of calling at the Agent's
office, will hereafter find their numbers at our store.

3tis.

May 27.

THE BAPTIZED CHILD. His Day Published by WM. PEIRCE, No. 9 Cornhi

THIS Day Published by WM. PEIRCE, No. 9 Cornhill, Boston,
The Baptized Child—by Nehemiah Adams, Pastor of Easex street Church, Boston.
The object of this work may be gathered from the following brief Synopais of its contents, viz.
I fluman Infancy. Birth of a child. Importance of the event. Interesting Associations of human infancy. Propriety and Beauty of Infant Baptizes.
2. Propriety and Beauty of Infant Baptizes.
3. The Ordnance. Meaning of it. What is implied on the part of the parents. Proper views and feelings in concetton with the ordinant briging up the child.
4. Influence of the Baptism in bringing up the child.
6. Benefits of Infant Baptism to Parents and Children.
7. Difficulties upon the subject of Infant Baptized.
8. Restriction of Infant Baptism. On being Re-baptized.
8. Restriction of Infant Baptism to the Children of Believers.

Bevera.

9. Testimony from Church History.

10. A practical view of the influence of Infant Baptism, properly observed, upon family religion, and the result.

May 27.

NEW BOOKS.

A DIMESSES on the Duties, Dangers and Securities of Youth—with an Introductory Essay, by the Houf Theodore Frelinghuysen, Esq. By A. D. Eddy, Pastor o. the First Presbyterian Church, and Newark, N.J. The Richers Wittenberg, N. Wawark, N.J. The Richers Wittenberg, Polygany and to the extent of the Law of Intest—by S. E. Dwight.

The Bible Atlast or Sacred Geography delineated, in a complete series of Scriptural Maps, drawn from the best authorities, ancient and modern—by Richard Palmet—revised and compared, with the most recent authorities—by Geo. Bush, Prof. &c. N. Y. City University, New York.

Ups and Downs, in the life of a distressed gentleman—by the author of Tales and Sketches, such as they are Just published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, No. 47 Washington street.

THIS Book forms an easy introduction to this popular study, and its value as a first step to that study, has been clearly proved by its introduction into Schoole, in every State in the Union. This day published by CHAS. J. HENDEE, (Successor to Carter, Hendee & Co.) 131 Washington street, (up stairs.)

HODGE ON ROMANS.

HODGE ON ROMANS.

PERKINS & MARVIN have just published, A Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans. By Charles Hodges, Professor of Biblical Literature in the Theological Semihary, Princeton. Abridged for the use of Sunday Schools and Biblic Classes, by the Author, in one vol. 12mo. pp. 352.

May 27.

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c. BROADCLOTHIS, CASSIMERES, &c.

DREW & BABCOCK, 177 Washington street, have recived their usual extensive assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, &c. with every variety of goods for gentlemen's and children's summer wear, viz:—French Drillings, English and American lancy and Signed Jeans, Lama Cloths, Erminetts, Woolenets, &c.

Also, a good sanortment of Damask Table Cloths, Table Linen, Dispers, Napkins, Doylies, bleached Russia Linen; fine Crash; beautiful Imperial Guilts, an entire new article; Marsellies doj double milled Rose Blankets; buff and brown Linen (for window curtains.) Ironing Cloths; worsted Table and Plant Covers; fine brown Linen Covers, with every variety of Cotton Sheetings and Shirings, (British and American); Gause Flannels; Rogers' Fa-

BOOKS FOR SUMMER SCHOOLS.

DUSSELL, SHATTUCK & CO. give no

school committees, to the following works, now owned and published by them, as particularly deserving of general anprobation, and as applicable to the wants of our public schools.

Emerson's National Spelling Book.

This Spelling Book, prepared by B. D. Emerson, late principal of the Adams Grammar School, Boston, is used exclusively in the Boston and Philadelphia public schools, and has been high the Boston and Philadelphia public schools, and has been high the Boston and Philadelphia public schools, and has been high the Boston and Philadelphia public schools, and has been high the Boston and Philadelphia public schools.

2. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book, and the schools and properly be called a revised and improved erision of the cold National Spelling Book, and the additional interpretation of progressive schools.

This book may properly be called a revised and improved schools, and the additional interpretation of progressive reading lessons illustrated by Cuts. In its present popular and improved form, it is believed to be better adapted to the condition of the common schools of our country, than any other spelling book in use.

The publication of the former 'National Spelling Book' will be continued, so that those instructers who progressive will be continued, so that those instructers who progressive that edition may still be supplied.

4. Emerson's Second-Line Reader.

5. Emerson's Second-Line Reader.

6. Emerson's Progressive Primer.

These works are prepared by the author of the National Spelling Book; works extensively known, and among us most popular in the United States. They have recently been introduced into all the Public Schools in Philadelphia, and are rapidly coming into use in the Southern and Western States.

8. The North American Arithmetic, Part First-cambon, late in Elementary Lessons. By Frederick Emerton, late

most popular in the United States. They have recently been introduced into all the Public Schools in Philadel. phis, and are rapidly coming into use in the Southern and Western States.

3. The North American Arithmetic, Part First-contain ing Elementary Lessons. By Frederick Emerson, late principal of the department of Arithmetic, Boylston School, Boston. This should be used in all grammar schools,

9. The North American Arithmetic, Part Second—containing a complete system of Mental and Written exercises in corresponding chapters. By the same author.

10. The North American Arithmetic has most probability and the higher operations on numbers. By the same author, in the same author of the same authors are successful to the same author.

Emerson's North American Arithmetic has now probabily a more extensive use than any other in the Indied States. It has recently been Colbura's First Lessons and Sequel; and its nightly recommended by the Professors of Mathematics in a large number of Colleges, and by nanecous teachers of Academies and common schools; and his also been republished in Canada and New Brunawick. A Key for the use of teachers is also published.

11. Blake's Second-Class Reader, for Schools.

12. Blake's New Universal Geography, for schools and academies, on the principles of analysis and compation, illustrated with thirty two copperplate and streetype maps, besides numerous engravings, tables and diagram, 2 und together.

[17] Blake's New Geography is the best now in use for mumer schools, occupying the medium between the very small ones in use for children, and the more chlorate treatises used in the higher classes. The price is related to 86,00 per dozen, making it the cheapest in the market.

15. Blake's New Geography is the best now in use for summer schools, occupying the medium between the very small ones in use for children, and the more eichorate treatises used in the higher classes. The price is related to 86,00 per dozen, making it the cheapest in the market.

16. First Lessons in Astronomy,

popular work.

18. The Child's History of the United States-designed as a first book of history, for summer schools. By Kev. C. popular work.

18. The Child's History of the United States—designed as a first book of history, for summer schools. By Ret. C. A. Goodrich's History of the United States, on a plus adapted to expacify of youth, and designed to an teamenty. It specially of youth, and designed to an teamenty, by special control of the co

demies.

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Glif's Own Book—by Mrs. Carld.

Wanostrocht's French Grammar, improved editat.

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St. American Common Place Book of Prose—for Hig Schools. 36. The Juvenile Speaker, for schools. 37. Nichole's Natural Theology, in familiar conven-tions, for schools—new and improved edition. 38. Chronological Tables; for schools. May 2.

THE YOUNG BRIDE AT HOME;

THE YOUNG BRIDE AT HOME;

OR a Help to Connobial Happiness. With a Computive View of the Sexes. By Hannah More. J Published by JAMES LORING, 152 Washington stret. Conversy.—Concerning the first periods of maria Difference of opinion in the affairs of government—On subject of dress—Nentuces in general—Behaviour is husband's kindred in particular circumstances—The dot of living in the same house with any relation of the band—Observations relative to servants—Talkatre and tactiumity—Giving and receiving visits—Erosa and the means by which that virtue may be doubly ping to a husband—The great advantages of sincernity to ourselves and others—On detractions little points of a husband—Goquety, or detractions little points of a husband—Goquety.—The conference of a continuity of the c

The Class Book of Natural Theology;

PUBLISHED BY NATHA

Vo. 25--Vol. XXI--Religior

COVETOUS DISCH

Reader, do you remember id about disobliging disciples e some neighbors of theirs, an y, as I proceed, that I have you man an in the same time. A cast on at the same time. A cast on at the same time. A cast on at the same time. A cast on the same time. A cast on the same time. A cast on the same time. A cast of covertousness on the same person at once. I garment is seldom worn with But to the special case in hand to drops of water cozing out that rock, and falling down the ground? It drops, and rops, so reluciantly, and so s willing to drop at all. See, I opped. No, it slowly drops a There is a picture for you of sples. With all the motivos no turch, they must give. Not to, ch an ourrage on Christian and not be borne. A disciple Why he might as well fly out out and's wings, crying as he flew, ken the kingdon to which I be. But that disciple does give ope." Yes, but it is pressed out ou ever see them make linseed at his charity ozes, and out ink of that. It ought to come did the traters of the rock am at it drops, and id drops. Now at enough, very well. Then ream or a shower. But it is not time enough between the drops to the south of France; it is spair of ever seeing another hen something falls, alas! it is More about that disciple. He a contribution box, (alas! the hat love) than a subscription prince in the place of the preciou lifepenny in the place of the sonscious security, can bid defiance. Now he has saved his characters.

money too, save that pitiful toll we the box passed him. "Give rest my lever," said the Syracusia and I will turn the world over here to HIDE, in the practical me, and I will show you how irit of wue benevolence I posse I would that some of the sixper us disciples substitute for more tous disciples substitute for more contions, might enjoy now and the of speech, and that from the conticulation of the continuation of the continu upon every coin they touch. The lave money simply for the great a chich can be accomplished by it. to be glad of the gain of a dollar this have acquired so much more

ing useful.

Now, disciple, you had better not any more. If your soul has been hitherto, I shink you had better see lig melted forthwith. Sit down write four-fold, or ferty-fold, if write four-fold, or forty-fold, if will satisfy you, on all your charitie of sixpenny donations is far spent, siled too long apon the narrow trike boldly out. Think of your I was a donor even of his precious earer you come to his likeness, and if you should give often and well. And if you should never her to a collector nor scorn a contributional between the collector nor scorn a contributive your time and influence, as your whole substance, yea, and you your soul to your Saviour, to be where your more your own, why, that we much a bankruptcy as would man forever. And I think you had better

AMERICAN TRACT SOC Mr. Read, mis fered the following Resolution Resolved, That we will co-operate we an Tract Society at Yew York, in the ten to raise \$35,000 the present year for the button; and that this Society will end

Ma. Paesidear, for this purpose.

Ma. Paesidear, —The Scripture stream that shall make glad the couch a stream is the American Transition, by its numerous and valuations, is gladdening many a section and, and is now extending its fertilist of distant lands that for ages have all and desolate by the withering in morance and heathen abomination is extensively practiced in the on is extensively practiced in the color is dug on those barren plain is, channels are cut in various thich convey water over the whole on that which had presented to the color is the color in the col but sterility, is covered with the beautiful verdure. Such a well y, conveying extensively the wa amishing men. When those we ety, conveying extensively the way famishing men. When those we water, the streams that issue froi eely along over the parched plain, it o bud and blossom as the rose. The streams as sickly hue, or is soon extile is shallow and the water low, ears a sickly hue, or is soon extile spread sterility, without a blad or a plant to relieve the barrenness, ir, to advocate this resolution white raise more means to supply thou have already opened on the baffidia. Our brethren there without not of the streams affilions. The Tracts which we plia with your funds, will reach man all mind to which we can convey a no other way. We shall almost on other way in the very he very time we wish to in this would do it in no other. You know here are many in this country, whenever are many in this country, whenever eather that will read one of our will read a book. Indolence is trong features of the heather chartery was the results as will read a strong features of the heather chartery was the results as will read an and the results.

trong features of the heathen char Bramins themselves, will not read cept it be their shasters, which are manner of nonsense. I once gave